(154)

1909
G 17 ~~1905~~

09
1 9 ~~1905~~
0

Rules under the Mysore Weights
Measures Regulation XX III 3 1902

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.
Q In. 34-75-1628
Q In. 34-89-1843
Q In 141-00-142 (Q. Inc)

Later references.

File No. 1-09

Serial Nos 142

192

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos 142

Part B for October 1909

SUBJECT.

Rules under the Mysore Weights & Measures Regulation No. III of 1902

---

142 To. The Y.P.A. Resident

Dol No. 311 Dt. 1-10-1909

Asks that the Draft Rules &c are under the consideration of Govt. that a further communication will be sent thereon & decision hereon arrived at

Incomplete

WD 1888—GPB—16,826—23-7-21

Facing Sheet for Cases included in the schedule appended to Notification No. 36 of the 8th Aug. 1902.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

1/16

Subject— Draft Rules under the Ellpore Weights and Measures Regulation

	Date	Initial of Officer himself or responsible Deputy.
Received in the Secretariat	21-7-05	
Submitted to Secretary	8-8-05	
Submitted by Secretary to ~~Dewan or~~ Councillor in charge	9-8-05	
Sub to Dewan	10-8-05	
Returned to Secretary	12-8-05	
Circulated by Secretary for Council ...	18-8-05 Tamil	
Circulated again —	2-4-06	
Forwarded by 1st Councillor		
Forwarded by 2nd Councillor		
Received in Secretariat		
Considered in Council		
Submitted to the Dewan		
Submitted to His Highness		
Orders passed by His Highness		
Final Orders issued		
Circulated to Councillors		
Passed on by the Councillor... ...		
Returned to Secretary by Councillor...		

Subject No. 83.

Uniform weights and measures.

Summary of discussion.—Arrangements should be made to have uniform weights and measures prescribed by Government.

Dewan's reply.—Pending the introduction of a Regulation, standard weights and measures manufactured at the Central Jail, Bangalore, will be kept at all Taluk Head Quarters, and persons using different measures and weights will be liable to prosecution. *Vide* G.O. No. 2812-21—G. F. 178-92 dated 18th August 1892.

Note for Chief Secretary

Seeing that the Price returns we get from Districts are manifestly inaccurate, I remember that I asked you to send for the local measures in use in the several parts of the Province. I understand that they have been accordingly sent for & are lying somewhere in the office either with the Legislative

1 or 2 Legislative Secretary

1 When Price registers are kept

Secretary or
somewhere else.—
I think it would
be well to transfer
them all to ~~the~~
Mr Vigayandamm
& ask him to
examine them &
prepare conversion
tables showing their
equivalents in seers
of 80 tolas ~~&~~ We
must then specify
~~that~~ in what places
the measures
are used
heaped, & in what
half heaped & struck,
& the conversion tables
must show what their
equivalents would be
when heaped, half
heaped, & struck.

for the several descriptions of grain for which Price Regrs are kept

in seers of 80 tolas

the specific gravity
of the several
descriptions of grains
in about the same
masses or heaps as
do the tables prepared
for masses which
are given in the Statutory
orders may be
utilized. After these
tables ~~for~~ are prepared
for all the States or
in which places are
registered, the local
officers may be
asked to ~~return~~ send
their returns in local
measures & they may
converted into seers
of 80 tolas in our office
& the tables so obtained
published — the

X I say in our office, because the clerks in the offices commit awful blunders. MG

X

Method of Examining
the measures & calculating
them contents as fully
described in the Ins annexed
Std S O No 290 page 307.

I beg you will
issue an order to his
Deputy-Assistant asking him
to do the work as soon
as possible, & you may
if the Dewan has no
objection, give him also
the assistance of his
Amin as any agent of the
the Competition Canteen
of our Province.—

2— I suppose that
each Dy Conr has with him
specimens of Standard
measures— If not,
we must supply him with
a decent number &
ask him to encourage

people to buy
them at cost price
& use them — Though
we cannot ~~buy~~ compel
them by Law to use
them, still, if it is
explained to them
that they will
save them from a
great deal of annoyance
from
& charges of using
false weights &
measures, I am
sure that they will
readily buy & use
them —

Please therefore
ask the Dry Comrs
to submit to us
of the number they
require for Sale,
& —
authorize some other,
may be Tax payers,

or the Comptroller
to supply the
required number
after carefully
testing them? Their
use will much
obviate the
work of correction
in our office.—

W. P.
3/12/93

Chas
Forwarded to Gen
Inspector who is ordered
Blue dealers with this letter

By Order
Thomas R.
Adj

Copy

4

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

6 July. 1894

My dear Sir,

Your note was received at about 10 O/C this morning.

The grain measures in use in the various parts of this Province were not called for by the Excise Dept, and have not been received.

Yours sincerely,

J. N. Narasimmiengar

V. Anantaramu Ayy, Esq.

Should now be taken on Horrible Chemical Devil's Note.

Submitted for orders

27/6/95

I don't think any action need be taken at this stage - All Dry Cleaners were asked to give the standards of weights and measures which ought to obtain in their Districts and I believe this has been done. If more general measure could be undertaken now - Full of

1-7-95

Legislative Branch

On a further search for G.F. 178 of 1892, re Weights and Measures, the Registers show that the File and also letter No: 724 dy 2.3.95 (47-23) from the Asstt: Resident stating that the idea of uniform system of weights & measures, has been abandoned were on 6.4.95 forwarded to the then General Secy: Legislative Branch - Please therefore make a further search and return the file, as it is wanted for the disposal of a reference from dy: Comr: Kaduna

hsk
12/2/01

General Br.

Further search has been made and the file referred to is not here. Subd.

12/2/01. A copy of Proceedings No: 1021-2 (2339) dy 17.7.93, sanctg: the purchase of 8 sets of weights & measures for testing purposes in the Kaduna District is obtained from the Comptroller's Office & put up

This is very unsatisfactory
How caused this trouble
Is it? This one must
be traced as quickly
as possible. Cloud this
wound for a thorough
search to all Branches
of the Gk & Nav: Serv
- Consul - Electric
Know what each of
them do - & remember to
have seen the file
receipt than stated

Question this
will be raised

13/2/01

Drafted
sub
13/2/01.

D. O.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MYSORE,
Bangalore 28th January 1906.

My dear Mr. Ramachandra Rao.

I beg to send herewith a copy of the list of Weights and Measures in use in the Mysore State for the information of the First Councillor, as required by you in your note of the 25 th. A Districtvar statement also accompanies the list.

Yours sincerely,
M. Shamachandra Rao.

Subs
29/1/06

The following weights and measures are in use in the Mysore State.

Weights. and Measures.	Standard equivalent.	Remarks.
I. A.		
The weights used for ghee, potatoes, jaggery, tamarind, &c.		
1 rupees' weight is called 1 tola.	$1\frac{13}{35}$ oz (Avoir)	Note. There are two kinds of seers in weighing-one of 22 tolas and another of 24 tolas. The Big Maund (ಪಡಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ) consists of 44 seers, and the small Maund (ಪಡಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕ) of 40 seers. But there are also 48 and 50 seers' maund in the Kolar District.
3 tolas make 1 half-pavu		
2 half-pavus ----1 Pavu	$\frac{6}{80}$ lb Imp. Seer	
2 pavus ---------1 half-seer		
2 half-seers ----1 Seer	$\frac{24}{80}$ — do — = $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Troy. = $2\frac{2}{35}$ lbs Avoir.	
$1\frac{1}{4}$ Seer -------Sava Seer		
2 Sava Seers-----1 Ade Seer		
2 Ade Seers------1 Pancherа or Viss		
2 Pancherus------1 Dhadiya		
4 Dhadiyas-------1 Maund	82 2/7 lbs Avoir or 12 Imp. Seers.	
or 40 seers		
(44 Seers' maund is equal to 33/100 of an Imperial maund or 1 and 1/5 Imperial seers).		
20 maunds make 1 kandy	~~6 and 2/5~~ $6\frac{2}{5}$ Imp. Maunds.	
B.		
For gold and silver.	4 Gulagan jis (a kind of seed) make 1 hana.	
	9 Hanas ---------1 Varaha	
	3 Varahas + 3 Hanas + 2 Gulaganjis -- 1 Tola	180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ of an Ounce Troy.

II. Measures.

A.

These are used for paddy, rice and other grains.

5 rupees' weight of grain measures------1 Chatak		
2 Chataks ----------1 Half-Pavu		
2 Half-pavus -------1 Pavu		
2 Pavus ------------1 Half-seer or Mana.		
4 Pavus ------------1 Seer----	80 tolas.	
2 Seers ------------1 Balla		
3 Seers ------------1 Gidna		
4 ~~Kolagas~~ Ballas ----------1 Kolaga		
20 Kolagas ---------1 Kandi		
100 Seers ----------1 Palla		

Note.
The Balla, Kolaga and Khandi vary in different places according to the number of seer acing to make up a Balla. For instance in a place where a balla measures 2 seers, a kolaga measures 8 seers and a Kandy measures 160 seers. The 160 seers' kandy is known as 'Krishnaraj kandy (ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಖಂಡಿ)

B.

Another grain measure in the Shimoga District.

1 Mana is equal to 1¼ local seer(1 local seer weighs 84 tolas).	1 29/160 of an Imp. Seer.	
4 Manas make 1 Balla or 4½ seers.-	4 29/40 -do-	Where a balla is equal to 2½ seers, as in Kole-narsipur, a kolaga measures 10 seers and a kandy measures 200 & so on.
4 Ballas ----------1 Kolaga or 18 seers.—	18 9/10 -do-	
5 Kolagas ----------1 Panchaka or 90 seers.—	94 1/2 -do-	
4 Panchakas --------1 Khandaga or 360 seers.—	~ 9 29/80 Imp. maund. 99/20 Imp. maund.	Balla ranges from 2 to 4 seers, the 4 seer balla being used for measuring 'Dodda Khandi' in Malnad.

Kolaga likewise varies from 4 to 18 seers,-the least being a kolaga of 2½ seers used of the Togarnad-Khandy in Malnad.

Khandy usually ranges from 160 to 320 seers, the exceptional ones being that of 80 seers of Malnad and that of

13

		1,200 to 1,600 seers of Shikarpur in the Shimoga District.
		Standard Equivalent.
C.Lineal.		
	1 Genu measures 9 inches.	¾ of an English foot.
	2 Genus make 1 Mala	1½ feet.
	2 Malas ----------1 Gaja	1 yard.
	2 Gajas ----------1 Karu	2 yards.
D. Liquid.	The English Dram and Gallon measures are used for arrack.	

Office of the Registrar
of Co-operative Societies
in Mysore.
Dated, Bangalore, 28th
July 1906. 'Copy'.

M. Rama Rao

Registrar.

List of weights and measures in use
in the Mysore State. (Districtwise).

List of weights and measures in the Mysore State (Districtwise).

Districts	Weights	Remarks	Measures	Remarks.
Bangalore.	1 Rupee's weight is equal to 1 Tola = $\frac{3}{8}$ Troy. 6 Tolas make — 1 Pavu 2 Pavus — 1 Half Seer 2 Half Seers — 1 Seer = $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs Troy. or $1\frac{23}{43}$ lbs. Avo. $1\frac{1}{4}$ Seer — 1 Sava Seer = $\frac{1}{4}$ Viss. 2 Sava Seers — 1 Ade Seer 2 Adé Seers — 1 Pancheru or 1 Viss. 2 Pancherus — 1 Dhadiya 4 Dhadiyas or 40 Seers — 1 maund = 24 lbs (mad.) = $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs Avoir. dupois	In Bangalore City there are two kinds of maunds called Big maund (ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪೌಂ ಮಣ) and Small maund (ಪೌಂ ಮಣ), weighing 44 and 40 seers respectively. In Devanahalli Taluk it is reported that garlic and potatoes are weighed at 52 seers for one maund.	5 rupees' weight of grain is called a Chatak (ಚಟಾಕು). 2 Chataks make — 1 Half Pavu. 2 Half Pavus — 1 Pavu. 2 Pavus — 1 Half Seer. 2 Half Seers — 1 Seer = 80 Rs weight. 5 Seers — 1 Ibbalige (ಇಬ್ಬಳಿಗೆ) 10 Seers — 1 Kolaga (ಕೊಳಗ) 100 Seers — 1 Patla (ಪಾಟ) 200 Seers or 20 Kolagas — 1 Kandy.	In Bangalore Taluk a measure of 8 seers is used as one Kolaga, ie 160 seers make one Kandy. In Magadi Taluk 16 seers' measure is used as one Kolaga; 320 seers make one Kandy. In Doddballapur Taluk it is reported that both measures of 8 and 11 seers are used as one Kolaga.
Kolar.	(1) — do — Chika Halata (Small weight) (2) There is 48 seers maund called "Doddahalata" (3) Another maund of 48 seers of 21 tolas' weight called the 'Hindupur halata' is also used in the Goribidnur Taluk and in the Sub-Taluk of	Note:- Maunds of 48 seers and 50 seers are used for weighing certain articles:- 48 seers' maund for Jaggery, tamarind, Chillies, Soap-nut, tobacco, turmeric, onions and potatoes. 50 seers' maund is used in the Kolar Taluk	— do — except Ibbalige, Kolaga & Kandy. Here 4 seers make 1 Ibbalige 2 Ibbaliges — 1 Kolaga (8 Seers) 20 kolagas — 1 Kandy i.e 160 Seers known as Krishnaraj Kandy.	Note: The 8 seers' (measure) Kolaga is in use in all the Taluks. In the Kolar Taluk 9, 10 & 11 seers' Kolagas are also used. In the Malur Taluk, 9, $10\frac{1}{2}$, $10\frac{3}{4}$ & 11 seers' Kolagas are used; in the Mulbagal Taluk 9 seers' Kolaga is used.

	Gudibanda.	for weighing 8 hee $\frac{1}{4}$ 63½ Seers maund in the Chintamani Taluk for the same.		
Jumkur.	(1) 24 tolas' Seer (2) 26½ — do — (3) 30 — do — (4) 21 — do. } These four Kinds are used.	Note. In cases where 22 tolas and 21 tolas make one Seer, 48 seers make 1 maund, viz lead of 40.	(1) 80 tolas' Seer (2) 84 — do — } These two are generally used.	Note. In Pavagada Taluk Rice is measured in 88 tolas Seer. Wheat ..... 77½ — Gram ... 93¼ — Bengal gram — 82 do. Dhall .. 80½ — do Ragi — 82½ — do
Mysore.	(1) Same as in Bangalore (2) Pound and other smaller weights are also used.		Kolaga of 8 seers and 9 Seers is generally used for measuring paddy, etc.	Note. One Seer holds 84 rupees' weight of grain.

Hassan.

(1) Malnad Rathlamana.
28 rupees' weight makes 1 Seer.
10 Seers —— 1 Dhadya
1120 Seers —— 1 Maund.

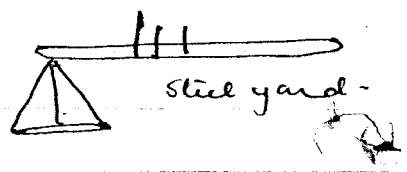
(2) Dodda Thuka. (ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೂಕ)
26½ tolas make 1 Seer.
265 Seers —— 1 Dhadya
1060 Seers —— 1 Maund.

(3) Chikkthuka (ಚಿಕ್ಕ ತೂಕ).
Same as in Bangalore
(i.e. 24 tolas make 1 Seer)

Gold is weighed according to the following weights:-
4 Gulaganji (ಗುಲಗಂಜಿ) is equal to 1 Hand (ಹಣ).
9 Hanas make 1 Varaha (ವರಹ)
3 Varahas + 3 Hanas + 2 Gulaganji —— 1 Tola (ತೊಲ)
= 3/8 of an Imp. Tola

Note:-
The Malnad 28 rupees Seer is used for weighing Coffee, Cardamums, etc.
2. The Doddathuka is used for weighing Chillies, arecanut, ghee, butter etc.

Butter is usually weighed in scales which have one scale pan and the heaviest weight of the handle with marks on it to measure seers 1½ seer, ¼ seer, ⅛ seer, on the other end. A rough figure is given here.



(1) Krishnaraj Kandy — of 160 Seers
(2) Sudharana Kandy is equal to 240 Seers or 20 Kolagas, — 1 Kolaga being equal to 12 Seers or 4 Ballas, & 1 Balla being equal to 3 Seers
(3) Doddakhandi — is equal to 320 Seers, a Kolaga being 16 Seers.
(4) Herina Kandy (ಹೆರಿಣ ಕಂಡಿ). is equal to 60 Seers, 3 Seers being equal to one Kolaga.
(5) Thagarnad Kandy (ತಗರ್ನಾಡ ಕಂಡಿ) is equal to 50 Seers, here 1 Kolaga is equal to 2½ Seers
(6) Malnad Kandy (ಮಲ್ನಾಡ ಕಂಡಿ) is equal to 40 Seers, 2 Seers are equal to 1 Kolaga.

(7) The measure Obbala (ಒಬ್ಬಳ) Consists of 4½ + 5 Seers
(8) The measure Balla (ಬಳ್ಳ) is from 2¼ to 3 Seers.

Cloth measure.
English foot and yard measures are used.
Liquid measure.
English dram + gallon are used for measuring arrack etc.

Note:-
The Kandy vary in the several Taluks the District as follo
(1) Shimoga — 1 Cand equal to 360 Seers 84 tolas
(2) Chennagiri.
1 Kandy ranges f 1600 — 360
3. Honnali — from 16

Shimoga.

(1) Same as in Bangalore, But here 5½ Seers make 1 Pancheru (ಪಂಚೇರು)
—— 11 —— 1 Dhadya (ಧಡ್ಯ Bare)
—— 44 —— 1 Maund.
= 33/100 of an Imperial Maund.
20 Maunds —— 1 Kandy.
= 6 3/5 Imperial Maunds.

Note:- In Malnad (i.e. in Sagar, Nagar + Sorab Taluks), jaggery, arecanut are sold in maunds of 60 Seers.
84 Tolas = 126 lbs
60
5040 & 2 Tolas
126 lbs

A.
10½ tolas make —— 1 Half Seer.
21 —— do —— 1 Pavu.
2 Pavus —— 1 Half-Seer.
2 Half-Seers —— 1 Seer = 84 tolas = 1 1/20 of an imperial Seer.
100 Seers —— 1 Balla = 105 Seers Imperial or 95/28 imperial maunds.

B. The following measure is also in use throughout the District:—

1. Mâna (ಮಾನ) is equal to 1½ local Seer.
1 local Seer = 84 Tolas

4 Mânas — make 1 Balla = 4½ Seers.

4 Ballas — 1 Kolaga = 18 Seers.

5 Kolagas — 1 Panchaka = 90 Seers.

4 Panchakas — 1 Kandga. = 360 Seers or 9 9/20 maunds

4. Shikarpur. Kandy ranges from 1200 – 1600 Seers

5. Sorab. . 1200 Seers

6. Sagar — 50 to 60.

7. Nagar. 50.

8. Thirthalli – 50.

9. Kumsi – 360 Seers.

C.

Lineal measure.

1 Gânu (ಗೇಣು) is equal to 9 inches

2 Ganus — make 1 Mola (ಮೊಳ)

2 Molas — 1 Gaja (ಗಜ)

1 Maru (ಮಾರು) — 2 yards.

There are maunds of
(1) 48 Seers of 22 tolas each
(2) 44 — 24 — do —
(3) - 40 — 26 -- do —

dew.

Note:—
48 Seers' maund is used in Tarikere.
44 Seers — in Koppa, Kadur, Chikmaglur and Gedehalli.

40 — in Huvedgere.

The smaller measures are the same as in other districts.

Note:—
The Kolaga varies from 2 to 16 Seers in different place

hitaldrug.

A.
1 Seer is equal to 22 rupees weight.
6 Seers make — 1 Panchem or Viss.
12 — do — 1 Bhadiya
48 — do — 1 maund
20 maunds — 1 Kandy.

Note: The 22 rupees weight Seer is used for Sugar, Ghee, etc.

1 Seer is equal to 107 rupees weight equal to 1 tola.
3 Seers make — 1 Gidua (ಸೇರು)
80 seers — 1 Vakkalu or (ವಕ್ಕಲು) Kolaga.
20 Kolagas — 1 Kandy.
100 Seers — 1 Balla.

Note:—
It is 4 Seers in Davangere and Chellakere Taluks that make up 1 Gidua.
In parts of Hiriyu it is 3½, and in O

Chitaldrug.

B.

2½ rupees' seer is used in Davangere Taluk and Haribar Sub Taluk

C.

80 rupees' weight seer is used for meat.

D. 40 rupees seer — do — Cheese.

E. 25 — do — Tamarind

F. 24 — do — Gold & Silver

G. 20 — do — Vegetables.

In Challakere & Kolaga measures Seers; in Holalkere 48 seers; in Hiriyur Taluk there are four varieties of 80, 84, 48 seers each; in Hosadurga it is Seers.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR,
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
IN MYSORE.

Bangalore 190

"Copy". H. Shamanna Rao

Registrar, Co-operative Societies
in Mysore.

C.62.
20.8.08.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

COUNCIL MATTER.

SUBJECT.

Draft Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902.

Circulated to Councillors.

By Order.

Secretary.

20th August 1908

C 791/21-8-08

T. ANANDA ROW, Esq., B.A.,
First Councillor.

Seen by the Councillor

11/28-8-08

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, Esq.,
Second Councillor.

K P N
27/8/08

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

2nd cr6 query.

Why has the passing of the proposed × rules been delayed?

Mysore Weights & Measures Regulation.

Mld N.V.V
16/8/09

The Council has not been able to go through the Draft-Rules in detail. If a Special sitting can be allotted to this subject- I have hopes of its being dealt with finally. The materials have long been ready.

Mld K.S.C.
20.8.09.

2nd cr.)

Seen & returned

Mld N.V.V.
30/8/09.

Subject to decision for orders as to whether the subject may be brought up at a Special sitting of the Council, if so, when

2810
3.9.09

Please include the subject in the Agenda for Monday's meeting. If time does not permit, it may be taken up at a continuation sitting

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—45,000—19-5-08

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

J 745

Letter no: 6153 of 17th Sep: 09 from the A.G. to the Resident in Mysore, requesting to be informed as to how the question of the issue of rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation now stands.

Submitted with a draft as per orders of the Secretary in the paper under disposal.

M.T.S. 21.9.09

21-9-09

22/9.

Draft approved by 2nd Cr.

23/9/09

2688 27.9.09

Draft approved

29/9/09

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—45,000—19-5-08

G.R.S. 15]

Facing sheet for Cases included in the schedule appended to Notification No. 36 of the 8th. Aug. 1902.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Subject— Draft Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902.

	Date	Initial of Officer himself or responsible Deputy.
Received in the Secretariat		
Submitted to Secretary		
Submitted by Secretary to Dewan or Councillor in charge		
Returned to Secretary		
Circulated by Secretary for Council ...	19. 8. 08.	
Forwarded by 1st Councillor	26 Augt 08	
Forwarded by 2nd Councillor		
Received in Secretariat		
Considered in Council		
Submitted to the Dewan	7.1.10	
Submitted to His Highness	10.1.10	
Orders passed by His Highness		
Final Orders issued		
Circulated to Councillors		
Passed on by the Councillor		
Returned to Secretary by Councillor...		

GPB—1,000—31-3-06.

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

166/9. 07-09-10.

Copy of the Administration Report of the Cochin State for 1908-09

Extract from the routine note thereon.

~~First Councillor~~) ~~Please get a~~

The ~~Dewan~~ said that a copy of rules under the Cochin State Weights and Measures Regulation may be obtained

Asst. D.S.
29/9/10

III Please do so

P.S. D.S.
Ag. Secy. 31/1/10

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—45,000—19-5-08

Secy

These papers with
useful for reference in connection
with the weights & measures
Rules now under consider-
ation may be placed on the
file

Britt
Ag
7/8/60

No.1711-1.B.

Government of India.

Foreign Department.

Simla, the 26th August 1910.

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, as follows:-

To Section 137, sub-section (1) of the said Law, the following shall be added as clause (l) namely:-

"(l) prescribe the standard weights and measures to be used within the Municipality and make the use of such standards compulsory: and frame rules to prevent and detect the use of false or defective instruments for weighing, weights and measures in any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any goods, drink or drug"

The existing clause (l) shall be renumbered as clause (m)

(Sd) J.B.Wood,

Offg: Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DRAFT.

No. Dated Bangalore June 1910.

Under the provisions of section 137(1)(l) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have framed the following byelaws standardising Weights and Measures in use in the said Station, and under section 180 of the said law, this draft is published for general information and will be taken into consideration after the 1910 with any objections that may be received thereto on or before the said date.

Chapter V-Powers for Sanitary & other purposes.

Byelaw--Weights and Measures.

STANDARD of WEIGHT.

1. The Standard of Weights for use within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be the pound and its multiples.

2. On and after the 1st January 1911 the following shall be the only weights recognised in the Station.

100 lbs	25 lbs	5 lbs	1 lb	¼ lb	1/16
50 lbs	10 lbs	2 lbs	½lb	⅛lb.	

These weights shall bear a Municipal mark or stamp, and no weights which do not bear such mark or stamp shall be used by any person.

For purposes of a maund 25lbs shall be taken as equivalent to one maund and no other maund shall be recognised.

3. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office and in the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury a standard pound weight certified by the Collector of the Station which is referred to in these rules as the standard pound.

4. There shall also be kept in the offices mentioned in rule 3 supra a set of the weights mentioned in rule 2 supra. Each of such standard weights shall be stamped with

with the weight thereof.

5. The said set of weights shall be tested in the month of January in every year by three persons to ~~be~~ be appointed by the Municipal Commission who shall certify that they accurately correspond with the weights marked thereon and the said weights shall thereupon for all purposes of comparison, testing, and inspection be the sole standards for such weights (respectively) within the limits of the Civil and Military Station Municipality until the next testing.

6. The Municipal Commission may with the consent of the Local Government appoint an Officer of Government for the purposes of testing and verifying from time to time weights brought to him by any person in the Station. Such Officer shall compare such weights with the standard sets of weights herein before referred to and on satisfying himself that such weights are correct, shall cause a mark or stamp to be affixed to each of such weights. A fee of half anna shall be charged for each weight so tested and compared. No weight shall be tested or compared by such officer which is not made of iron brass or other hard metal.

Provided that lead may be used by the Officer testing any weight to bring such weights up to standard, but such lead when used for this purpose shall be stamped by the Officer using it with a mark approved by the Municipal Commission.

7. The standard pound referred to in para 3 shall not be used for testing any weights except the sets of weights referred to in these byelaws.

STANDRAD of LENGTH

8. The standard of length within the limits of the Civil and Military Station Municipality shall be the yard.

9. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office a measure of a standard yard in length certified by the Collector of the Station.

~~10.~~ STANDARD of MEASURES.

~~10.~~ The standard of measure within the limits of the

the Civil and Military Station shall be the English Imperial gallon (which is divided into four ~~quartes~~ quarts and eight pints) and its multiples.

11. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office and in the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury a standard quart measure certified by the Collector of the Station which is referred to in these rules as the standard quart.

12. There shall also be kept in the said Municipal Office a set of Measures equal to 1, ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16, 1/32 of such standard gallon each of which shall be stamped with the capacity thereof. No measure not stamped as required by these byelaws shall be used by any person.

13. The provisions of the byelaw 6 above shall apply mutatis mutandis to the testing and verifying of measures in comparison with such standard yard measure and such standard quart measure.

14. On and after 1st January 1911 all dealings and contracts, had and made within the limits of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, for any work to be done or goods to be sold or delivered by weight, length or capacity shall, in the absence of a special contract to the contrary be deemed to be had and made according to the weights and measures herein provided.

15. No person shal use any weight or measure of a denomination ordinarily applicable to any of the weights and measures referred to in these bye-laws or to any sub division or multiple of any such weight or measure in the same system of weights or of measure (as the case may be) unless it is in conformity with the standard prescribed by these bye-laws in respect of such weight or measure.

16. Any person found infringing these byelaws shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding Rs 20/- and to a forfeiture of the scale and weights used by him.

17. Any person giving information to the President of the Municipal Commission or to any Officer of the

the Municipality that may be appointed by him on this behalf.
Of any one possessing a using weights or measures other than those pre-
scribed by these byelaws shall be rewarded by the Municipality.

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Hon'ble Secretary's queries

Re (1) The basis on which the standard set of measure kept in the Central Jail was manufactured; and

(2) How do tolas weight of water came to be fixed in the draft Rules for the same measure.

No information is forthcoming on either of these points the earliest file on the subject of weights and measures shows that by Prov. No. 508-pol 882 dt 1878 1876 the regulation of the weights and measures was kept to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and that in accordance therewith certain test weights were prepared by Mr Jones, Standing Supdt in 1875 and distributed to the Bongaigaon Amilda and Goalpara Sudder Cutcherries and Central Jail Stations in that Division.

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—35,000—21-4-09

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

that there became the Standards for the preparation of the measures, ~~by which~~ weights and measures ~~were~~ in the Central Jail was entrusted with the function of manufacturing the standard weights and measures (vide papers marked by flags P. & Q and R).

The draft rules now under consideration were prepared by Mr Chandrasekhara Aiyar and ~~the~~ information as regards No. (2) has to be obtained from him for his orders.

11/1/11

SN (11)

Dr Srinivasa Rao measured a number of seers manufactured in the jail and not the Standards any one "Standard" seer. Probably the ~~only~~ Standard that was fixed for the whole State during the days of the Commission remain

1876

This I shall ascertain from Mr C. Aya. Solutions probably represent weight - Navadhanya.

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—35,000—21-4-09

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

is represented only by the "Sen" now in Cantonment which was the subject of Dr Travers's Experiment. The It is ascertained that the Mysore Treasury are not in possession of any "Standard". ~~Mysore~~ the jail has in possession ~~By~~ say a Standard Sen but the authorities are unable to state when or by whom it was sent there. ~~Mysore~~ ~~Mysore not much Required by Company's work~~

(2) ~~We draft rules~~ a copy of the draft rules as amended so as to ~~not~~ incorporate the pound weight also is put up. It has not been found practicable to Correlate any weight of the "pound" System with the any of the weights based on a "Sen". The relation works out to ~~an impracticable~~ an

GPB—35,000—21-4-09

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

If our Sun is fixed at ~~£~~25/- its relation to a pound will be as 9:14. Even this is not a very convenient proportion for arithmetical purposes.

an odd ~~pound~~ figure (Eg Sun : £ as 4320 : 7000)

25/1/11. SA

2/1/11

Lee

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—45,000—19-3-08

Rec: 484
R 20-9-09

J 745

No. 6753

FROM

T. B. COPELAND, Esq., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 14th September 1909.

SIR,

I am directed to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with this office letter No. 5912 dated the 11th November 1908, and to request that the Resident may be informed how the question of the issue of rules -- under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation now stand

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for First Assistant Resident.

K.M.

G.R.S. 26]

File No.
Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to J-745

Pol: No 311

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 190

To The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

Date of issue 1-10-09.

Sir

Signed by
Mr K S Chandrasekhara Aiyar

In reply to your office letter no: 6153 of the 17th Sep: 09, I am directed to state that a draft of rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, together with the opinions of various officers thereon is under the consideration of ~~the~~ Govt: and that a further communication ~~as to the action decided upon~~

P.T. over.

SUBJECT.

will be sent ~~after the~~
~~Cassaba.~~ upon a decision being arrived at

I have etc.

For Secretary.

23/9/09

21.9.09 SW 21/9/09

List of enclosures

Copied by 1/0

Examined by SW

GPB—10,000—20-4-05.

Draft—

~~NOTIFICATION~~.

Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902.

Preamble.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation III of 1902, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the use of weights and measures of capacity in all parts of the State from and after the 1st day of January 1911.

Nothing in these rules is intended to have application to, or to interfere with the use of, the British or metric systems of weights and measures, or any other recognized system not based on a weight or measure called the "seer" or any sub-division or multiple thereof, as a unit.

Rule 1.—(1) The standard of weight shall be the "seer" weight, which is a mass of metal in the possession of Government equal to the weight of 24 rupees (of 180 grains Troy each) of the British Indian currency.

(2) The standard of measure of capacity shall be the "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the possession of Government capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just 107·25 tolas (of 180 grains Troy each) weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under the normal atmospheric pressure.

Rule 2.—(1) The standard seer weight and seer measure aforementioned shall be carefully secured in the State Huzur Treasury in the personal custody of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

(2) A duplicate copy of the standard seer weight and a duplicate copy of the standard seer measure shall be kept in the Bangalore Central Jail in the personal custody of the Superintendent of the Jail; and the same shall be compared and, if necessary, corrected not less often than once in five years with the standards preserved in the State Huzur Treasury.

The Superintendent shall keep a register in which the fact of such comparison and correction shall be entered and certified to by him and the Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury.

Rule 3.—The use of the following weights and measures of capacity is hereby recognized:—

(*A*) *Weights*—

Tola (=180 grains, Troy), equal to one twenty-fourth of a seer as defined in Rule 1 (1).
Half-tola; quarter-tola; and smaller sub-divisions of a tola.
Multiples of a tola to be described as so many tolas.
Seer, equal to the standard seer weight as defined in Rule 1 (1).
Half-seer (*Achcheru*), equal to 12 tolas.
Quarter-seer (*Pavu*), equal to 6 tolas.
One-eighth seer (*Arapavu*), equal to 3 tolas.
Maund (*Mana*), equal to 40 seers.
Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or as such fraction of a maund; *e.g.*, 5 seers (*Pancheru*); 10 seers (*Dhadiah*); ½ maund; ¼ maund, etc.
Multiples of a maund, to be described as so many maunds (with or without fractional parts; *e.g.*, 2 maunds; 2½ maunds, etc.
Bengal seer (*Bengal seru*), equal to 80 tolas.
Bengal maund (*Bengal mana*), equal to 40 Bengal seers of 80 tolas each.
Multiples of the Bengal seer and Bengal maund, to be described as so many Bengal seers or Bengal maunds.

(Alternative)
Pound = 7000 Grains Troy. [108 pounds = 175 lbs as defined in rule 1]
Half pound; quarter pound; and smaller sub-divisions of pound.
Multiples of a pound to be described as so many pounds with or without fractional parts = A Stone equal to 14 lbs; A Quarter equal to 28 lbs; A cwt equal to 112 lbs; A ton equal to 2240 lbs.
~~24 Tolas of 180 Grains Troy each.~~

(B) Measures—

Seer, equal to the standard seer measure as defined in Rule 1 (2).

Sub-division of a seer, as follows:—

Half-seer (*Achcheru*) ; quarter-seer (*Pavu*); one-eighth seer (*Arapavu*); one-sixteenth seer (*Chataku*).

Balla, equal to 4 seers ; Kolaga equal to 8 seers.

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a kolaga.

Palla, equal to 100 seers.

Khandi, equal to 20 kolagas or 160 seers.

Lower multiples of a kolaga to be described as so many kolagas (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a palla or khandi.

Rule 4.—The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail shall manufacture copies of the more commonly used weights and measures, which after being carefully verified and stamped with the stamp of verification, shall be available for sale at prices not exceeding 10 per cent over and above the cost of manufacture.

Rule 5.—Correct copies of the standards of weight and measure, and also of the more commonly used weights and measures, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, to the offices mentioned in Section 3 of the Regulation, as well as to every Amildar's Office and Police Station. These shall be verified not less often than once in ten years by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and shall be replaced whenever necessary.

Rule 6.—In the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it will be assumed that in measuring an article by any of the recognized measures of capacity, the measure is not heaped, but either is stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or, if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, is filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

Rule 7.—Weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal: provided that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

Rule 8.—The shape of weights, except where handles or depressions for lifting occur, shall as far as possible be such that both the upper and under surfaces shall be flat and the horizontal sections circular or rectangular.

Measures shall be hollow cylinders, with plane base, and internal diameter equal to ~~half the depth~~.

Rule 9.—Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this rule shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under these rules.

Rule 10.—Every weight except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, and every measure of capacity, manufactured in the Bangalore Central Jail or presented for verification thereat or at such other place as the Government may appoint for this purpose, shall be verified and stamped with a stamp of verification in the form given below.

Form of stamp.—The form of the stamp shall be as in the margin, the figures denoting the year of stamping.

Rule 11.—Subject to any directions that may be given by Government, a Deputy Commissioner may empower one or more officers in his district to act as Inspectors of weights and measures, whose duty will be to inspect weights and measures and

weighing instruments in use. For this purpose and for the purpose of Section 153* of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they shall be deemed, in regard to the whole of the local area under their jurisdiction, to have been appointed officers in charge of a Police Station.

Rule 12.—Any person having in his possession any weights and measures not manufactured by Government, may apply to the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail or to such other officer as may be appointed by Government for this purpose for the verification and stamping of such weights and measures. Any weight or measure once verified may be verified again on application.

(2) Every such application shall be stamped with a Court fee of the value of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

Rule 13.—The officer making the verification under the previous rule will, without any extra charge, make any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate.

(2) He is also empowered to deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or stamp, any weight or measure brought to him for verification or correction, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

APPENDIX.

HINTS FOR TESTING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

I. Testing of weights.—

Sensibility of balance.—When weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility, apart from the question of equilibrium. Suppose a maund weight of 40 seers is received for verification. Put a standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If 40 grains weight will make a difference when placed in either scale, the balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce. If a balance does not turn with $\frac{1}{500}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

Verification of weights.—The maund weight received for verification should be examined thus:—

Place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam are equal or not, or in other words, whether the scales used for this test are or are not correct.

Correctness of balance.—To ascertain if the balance is correct, put a standard maund weight into the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it with stones, sand or any other material in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise. It is now evident that the two weights weighed in the right hand scale are equal to one another: remove the weight from the left hand scale and put therein the weight taken from the right hand scale, and if the beam shows a true equipoise, the balance is correct; if not, the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by a competent workman. This applies to all beam balances.

---

* (1) Any officer in charge of a Police Station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

*Section 153, Criminal Procedure Code.

II. Testing of grain and liquid measures.—

Diameter of grain measures.—When a grain measure is received for being stamped, the first thing to be done is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measure, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected.

NOTE.—If a measure is not quite round, a mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken.

Method of test employed.—The only system of test to be employed in testing measures is that by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the officer is provided with either a specifically constructed set of standardized testing vessels or with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce.

Preliminaries to testing.—The following preliminaries must be attended to before the actual process of testing can be commenced. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and if it is of wood or bamboo, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing, so as to guard against absorption during the testing, whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked on the outside only with pitch or sealing-wax.

Process of testing.—The test should then be applied in the following manner:—The rim of the measure should be moistened, as otherwise water may stand without spilling quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of five inches diameter this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water. This is done by pouring water into it from the test glass, either the large twenty-ounce glass or the small five-ounce one, or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. In pouring water from the test glass into the measure, care should be taken to prevent the water from overtopping the rim of the measure. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. It can be early ascertained how many ounces of water have been used to fill the measure. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glass. If it be found impossible to staunch a leaky measure, reliable results may be obtained by catching the water which escapes by leakage, measuring it, and deducting the quantity from that poured into the measure from the test glass. The remainder represents the exact capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the proper capacity of the measure, calculated at 45½ fluid ounces for the standard seer measure, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected. The "correct copies" of measures themselves should on no account be used in the application of the test, as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling. If, however, special vessels of standard capacities are made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, similar in shape to the gallon pot used in the Excise Department, and standardized to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be only required in the primary test of capacity of such special measures.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

DRAFT.

No. Dated, Bangalore 1910.

Under the provisions of section 137 (1) (l) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have framed the following byelaws Standardising Weights and Measures in use in the said Station, and under section 180 of the said law, this draft is published for general information and will be taken into consideration after the 1910 with any objections that may be received thereto on or before the said date.

Chapter V. Powers for Sanitary & other purposes.

BYELAW-WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

1. The Standard of Weights for use within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be the pound and its multiples.

2. On and after the 1st January 1911, the following shall be the only weights recognised in the Station.

100 lbs.	25 lbs.	5 lbs.	1 lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{16}$ lb.
50 lbs.	10 lbs.	2 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	

These weights shall bear a Municipal mark or stamp and no weights which do not bear such mark or stamp shall be used by any person.

For purposes of a maund, 25 lbs. shall be taken as equivalent to one maund and no other maund shall be recognised.

3. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office and in the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, a standard pound weight certified by the Collector of the Station which is referred to in these rules as the standard pound.

4. There shall also be kept in the offices mentioned in rule 3 supra a set of the weights mentioned in rule 2 supra. Each of such standard weights shall be stamped with the weight thereof.

5. The said set of weights shall be tested in the month of January in every year by three persons to be appointed by the Municipal Commission who shall certify that they accurately correspond with the weights marked thereon and the said weights shall thereupon for all purposes of comparison, testing, and inspection be the sole standard for such weights within the limits of the C. & M. Station Municipality until the next testing.

6. The Municipal Commission may with the consent of the Local Government appoint an Officer of Government for the purpose of testing and verifying from time to time weights brought to him by any person in the Station. Such Officer shall compare such weights with the standard sets of weights herein before referred to and on satisfying himself that such weights are correct, shall cause a mark or stamp to be affixed to each of such weights. A fee of half anna shall be charged for each weight so tested and compared. No weight shall be tested or compared by such officer which is not made of iron, brass, or other hard metal.

Provided that lead may be used by the Officer testing any weight to bring such weights up to standard, but such lead when used for this purpose shall be stamped by the officer using it with a mark approved by the Municipal Commission.

7. The standard pound referred to in para 3 shall not be used for testing any weights, except the sets of weights referred to in these byelaws.

STANDARD OF LENGTH.

8. The standard of length within the limits of the C. & M. Station Municipality shall be the yard.

9. .There shall be kept in the Municipal Office a measure of a standard yard in length certified by the Collector of the Station.

STANDARD OF MEASURES.

10. The standard of measure within the limits of the C. & M. Station shall be the English Imperial gallon (which is divided into four quarts and eight pints) and its multiples.

11. There shall be kept in the Municipal Office and in the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, a standard quart measure certified by the Collector of the Station which is referred to in these rules as the standard quart.

12. There shall also be kept in the said Municipal Office a set of measures equal to 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ of such standard gallon, each of which shall be stamped with the capacity thereof. No measure not stamped as required by these bye-laws shall be used by any person.

13. The provisions of rule 6 above shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the testing and verifying of measures in comparison with such standard yard measure and such standard quart measure.

14. On and after the 1st January 1911, all dealings and contracts, had and made within the limits of the Civil and Military Station Municipality for any work to be done or goods to be sold or delivered by weight, length, or capacity shall, in the absence of a special contract to the contrary be deemed to be had and made according to the weights and measures herein provided.

15. No person shall use any weight or measure of a denomination ordinarily applicable to any of the weights and measures referred to in these bye-laws or to any sub-division or multiple of any such weight or measure in the same system of weights or of measure (as the case may be) unless it is in conformity with the standard prescribed by these bye-laws in respect of such weight or measure.

16. Any person found infringing these bye-laws shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20/- and to a forfeiture of the scale and weights used by him.

Papers relating to Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, No. III of 1902.

CONTENTS.

—:o:—

		Page.
1.	Notification No. 147—Legis. 5-03, dated the 7th October 1903, publishing the Draft of Rules proposed to be issued under the Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902	1
2.	Official Memorandum No. 159-196—Legis. 5-03, dated the 6th April 1904 ...	12
3.	Letter No. 124, dated the 19th April 1904, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements and No 1043 of the same date from the Survey Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government, General and Revenue Departments ...	12
4.	Letter No. 6362, dated the 20th April 1904, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments	13
	Enclosure No. 1.—Memo of suggestions by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore ...	13
	Enclosure No. 2.—Note by Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, doing duty under the Revenue Commissioner	13
5.	Letter No. 35, dated 20th April 1904, from the Director of Statistics in Mysore, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments	16
6.	Letter, dated Hassan, 2nd May 1904, from K. Narasimha Iyengar, Esquire, First Grade Pleader	16
7.	Letter No. 262, dated the 9th May 1904, from the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department	21
8.	Letter No. 403, dated the 9th May 1904, from the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore	21
9.	Letter No. 522, dated the 10th May 1904, from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan	22
	Enclosure—Letter, dated the 5th May 1904, from the Honorary Secretary, South Mysore Planters' Association, to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.	23
10.	Letter No. 9411, dated the 16th May 1904, from the Officiating Conservator of Forests in Mysore	24
	Enclosure No. 1—Suggestions of Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Forest Sub-Divisional Officer, Heggaddevankote, dated the 29th April 1904	24
	Enclosure No. 2—Note by Mr. S. A. Bapu Rao, District Forest Officer, Kolar, dated the 3rd May 1904	26
11.	Letters Nos. 407 and 247, dated the 16th May 1904, from the Superintendent, Government Gardens and Government Museum, respectively	28
12.	Letter No. 6536-272, dated the 17th May 1904, from the Officiating Comptroller in Mysore	28
13.	Letter No. 642-413, dated the 17th May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District	29
	Enclosure—Memo, dated the 29th April 1904, of Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Range	29
14.	Letter No. 832, dated the 18th May 1904, from the 2nd State Geologist in charge of the Office of the Agricultural Chemist	30
15.	Letter No. 2176, dated the 18th May 1904, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee	30
16.	Letter No. C. 1683, dated the 21st May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar	30
	Enclosure No. 1—Letter No. 224, dated the 8th May 1904, from Mr. B. Ramaswamiah, Assistant Commissioner, Malur Division	31
	„ No. 2—No. 590, 1903-04, dated Kolar, the 20th April 1904, from Mr. M. S. Ramachar, Pleader	32
	„ No. 3—Opinion of Pleader Mr. C. B. Gopal Rao, dated the 20th April 1904	33
	„ No. 4—Letter No. 300, dated the 29th April 1904, from K. R. Srinivasiengar, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar Division ...	34
	„ No. 5—The retired Sheristadar Suryanarayanappa's report dated the 26th April 1904	34
	„ No. 6—Letter, dated the 2nd May 1904, from the Secretary, Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar...	37

PAGE.

17. Letter No. S. 964, dated the 23rd May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore 37

18. Letter No. S. 212, dated the 24th May 1904, from the Government Advocate, in Mysore 38

19. Docket No. 2347, dated the 24th May 1904, from the Director of Archæological Researches 38

20. Letter No. 1524, dated the 28th May 1904, from the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore 38

21. Letter No. 550, dated the 28th May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District 39

Enclosure (1)—No. Camp B, dated the 9th May 1904, Pet. Geo. D'Souza, Esquire, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur 40

„ (2)—No. 53, dated the 14th May 1904, from A. Vendantadesigam Iyengar, Esqr., 2nd Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Kadur 40

„ (3)—No. 191, dated the 30th April 1904, from the Deputy Amildar of Sringeri, Mr. R. Shama Rao 41

„ (4)—No. 2019, dated the 7th May 1904, from the Acting Amildar of Chikmagalur, Mr. K. Narasimmiengar 41

„ (5)—No. 703, dated the 28th April 1904, from Mr. Ball, Amildar of Koppa 41

„ (6)—No. 907, dated the 5th May 1904, from Mr. Muhomed Abdul Hakim, Amildar of Mudgere 41

22. Letter No. 587 G., dated the 31st May 1904, from the Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner 42

23. Letter No. 290, dated the 6th June 1904, from the Principal of Central College, Mr. J. Cook, M.A. 42

24. Letter No. 3555, dated the 6th June 1904, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops 43

25. Letter No. 661, dated the 18th June 1904, from the District Magistrate, Chitaldrug 44

26. Letter No. 105-8, dated the 8th July 1904, from the Registrar of the Chief Court.. 46

27. Letter No. 962, dated the 13th July 1904, from the Secretary to Government, Muzrai Department 46

28. Letter No. 55, dated the 20th July 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore 47

Enclosures (1)—Translation of resolutions passed by the Merchants of the Mysore City at a Meeting held in the Ranga Charlu Hall on the 12th day of June 1904 48

„ (2) Do do 5th day of June 1904 ... 49

„ (3)—Letter No. 660, dated the 2nd May 1904, from the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Division 49

„ (4)—Letter No. 963, dated the 7th May 1904, from the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District. Mr. C. Krishna Rao ... 49

„ (5)—Letter No. 85, dated the 30th April 1904, from the Acting Extra Assistant Commissioner, Krishnarajpet, Division 49

„ (6)—Letter No. 138, dated the 5th May 1904, from Mr. N. Venkat Rao, City Magistrate, Mysore 50

„ (7)—Letter No. 197, dated the 27th April 1904, from the Amildar, Gundlupete Taluk 50

„ (8)—Report No. 150, dated the 7th May 1904, from the Amildar, Nelamangala Taluk 50

29. Letter No. 51, dated the 25th July 1904, from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur 52

Enclosure—Letter No. 4, dated the 14th July 1904, from Mr. P. Srinivasa Rao, 2nd General Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur 52

30. Letter No. 181, dated the 16th September 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan 52

Enclosures (1)—No. 275, dated the 20th May 1904, from Mr. N. Mathan, Esqr., General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan 54

„ (2)—No. 68, dated the 12th May 1904, from B. Ramaswamaiya, Esquire, Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Hassan 56

31. Subject No. 12 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1903 ... 57

Papers relating to Rules under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, No. III of 1902.

Part II.

No. 1.

Notification No. 147—Leg. 5-03, dated the 7th March 1904.

The following draft of Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902, is published for general information. The draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of two months from the date of such publication. Criticisms and suggestions from persons interested, sent in within this interval, will be duly considered.

DRAFT RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation III of 1902, and of all other powers[1] enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the use of weights and measures of capacity in all parts[2] of the State from and after the first day of January 1904.[3]

[4]Nothing in these rules is intended

---

1. *E. g.* Powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.—K. S. C.

2. The recognition or regulation of the present various local standards seems to be a hopeless and, after all, an unnecessary attempt.—K. S. C.

3. As people have to become acquainted with the rules and to adjust their weights and measures in accordance therewith, an earlier date cannot well be fixed. There should, I think, be six clear months at least between the passing of the rules and their coming into operation.—K. S. C.

4. The reason for this limitation is obvious. Our object now is simply to regulate the *indigenous* system, which is in a state of confusion owing to the great diversity in the values of seers, kolagas, maunds, and other weights and measures. We cannot prohibit the use of other national standards, of which those in principal use in India are the Metric and the British systems, the latter including the Avoirdupois weights, Troy weights, Apothecaries' weights, Imperial measures, Apothecaries' measures, etc.—K. S. C.

to have application to, or to interfere with the use of, the British or Metric systems of weights and measures, or any other recognised system not based on a weight or measure called the "seer," or any subdivision or multiple thereof, as a unit.

1. (1) The standard of weight shall be the "seer" weight, which is a mass of metal[1] in the possession of Government equal to the weight of twenty-four rupees[2] (of 180 grains Troy each) of the British Indian currency.

(2) [a] The standard of measure of capacity shall be the "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze[3] cylinder in the possession of Government, capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just eighty[4] rupees' weight of distilled water at its maximum density[5] and under the normal atmospheric pressure. [a]

2. (1) The standard seer weight and seer measure aforementioned shall be carefully secured in the State Huzur Treasury in the personal custody of the

---

1. Platinum may be chosen, as least liable to oxidation or to become worn by usage. This is also the metal in which the national standards of other countries are kept.—K. S. C.

2. The result of local enquiries has been to show that, neglecting small local differences, the ordinary seer weight of commerce approximates everywhere in Mysore to 24 tolas, just as in the Madras Presidency. The Government of India, however, have expressed the opinion that any standard weights that might be introduced should be based on the standard maund of 40 seers of 80 tolas of 180 grains each. This view, though perhaps not quite binding in our present enterprise of regulating existing weights and measures cannot altogether be overlooked, especially as we have ourselves recognised the imperial seer of 80 tolas for certain purposes. (*Vide* definition of "seer" in Rule 1 of the Opium Rules of the 19th May 1900, and in Appendix J to the Ganja Rules of the 3rd June 1902). I have tried to get over the difficulty by making the seer of 24 tolas the standard of weight as in this rule, but recognizing the imperial seer or what may be styled "Dodda seru" of 80 tolas as in Rule 3.—K. S. C.

[a-a] This is the strictly scientific definition. A reference to any other medium—say any particular grain or the mixture of a number of grains is not likely to give a fixed value at all times. The preparation of the standard seers and their duplicates may be entrusted to a firm like Messrs. Orr & Sons to be carried out under the supervision of scientific men like Mr. Cook and Doctor Smeeth.—K. S. C.

3. Platinum may be substituted if necessary.—K. S. C.

4. The local seer measures are not uniform; but they oscillate about a valve which may be taken to be as nearly as possible equivalent to that given in this rule.—K. S. C.

5. Water has its maximum density at 4° C. or 39·8 F.—K. S. C.

Officer in charge of the Treasury.[1]

(2) A duplicate copy[2] of the standard seer weight and a duplicate copy[2] of the standard seer measure shall be kept in the Bangalore Central Jail in the personal custody of the Superintendent of the Jail[3]; and the same shall be compared[4] not less often than once in ten years with the standards preserved in the State Huzur Treasury.

3. The use of the following weights and measures of capacity is hereby recognised —

(A) *Weights* :—

Tola(=180 grains) equal to one-twenty-fourth of a seer as defined in Rule 1 (1);

Half-tola ; quarter-tola ; and smaller sub-divisions of a tola ;

Multiples of a tola to be described as so many tolas.

Seer, equal to the standard seer weight as defined in Rule 1 (1);

Half-seer (*Achcheru*), equal to 12 tolas ;

Quarter-seer (*Pavu*), equal to 6 tolas ;

One-eighth seer (*Arapavu*) equal to 3 tolas.

Maund (*Mana*), equal to 40 seers;

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts) ; or as such fraction of a maund, *e.g.*, 5 seers (*Panchcheru*); 10 seers (*Dhadiah*); $\frac{1}{2}$ maund ; $\frac{1}{4}$ maund, etc.

Multiples of a maund, to be described as so many maunds (with or without fractional parts) ; *e.g.*, 2 maunds ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, etc.

[5]Imperial seer (*Dodda seru*), equal to 80 tolas ;

[5]Imperial maund (*Dodda mana*) equal to 40 imperial seers of 80 tolas each ;

Multiples of the imperial seer and imperial maund, to be described as so many imperial seers or imperial maunds.

---

1. In all countries the national standards are kept in the custody of the State or some authority named by Government for the purpose.—K. S. C.

2. The duplicates should be prepared in the same mould as the original standards.—K. S. C.

3. This is in order to enable the Superintendent to manufacture the weights and measures referred to in the next rule and to verify the copies supplied to Local Officers.—K. S. C.

4. Such comparison is necessary in order to obviate variation by lapse of time and wear and tear.—K. S. C.

5. *Vide* Note 2, page 2.

(B) *Measures* :—

Seer, equal to the standard seer measure as defined in Rule 1 (2).

Sub-divisions of a seer, as follows—

Half-seer (*Achcheru*); quarter-seer (*Pavu*); one-eighth seer (*Arapavu*); one-sixteenth seer (*Chataku*);

Kolaga, equal to eight seers;

Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a kolaga;

Palla, equal to 12½ kolagas, or 100 seers;

Kandi, equal to 20 kolagas or 160 seers.

Lower multiples of a kolaga to be described as so many kolagas (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a palla or kandi.

4. The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail shall cause to be manufactured copies of the more commonly used weights and measures, which, after being carefully verified and stamped with the stamp of verification, shall be available for sale at prices not exceeding the cost price *plus* a reasonable percentage[1] for cost of establishment.

5. Correct copies of the standards of weight and measure, and also of the more commonly used weights and measures, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, to the offices mentioned in section 3 of the Regulation, as well as to every Taluk Cutcherry and Police-Station. These shall be verified not less often than once in ten years, by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and shall be replaced whenever necessary.

6. In the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it is assumed that in measuring an article by any of the recognised measures of capacity, the measure is not heaped,[2] but either is stricken with a round

1. This may be fixed at a maximum of 6 per cent of the cost price—K. S. C.

2. The English Weights and Measures Act, 1878, (41 & 42 (Vict C. 49, S. 17) prohibits heaped measures altogether, and does not allow for a contrary usage or understanding. The draft rule makes allowance for these and does not prohibit heaped measures; but in order to remove doubts lays down the mode of using measures *in ordinary cases*. The wording of the latter part of the rule follows that of the English section—K. S. C.

stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or, if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, is filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

7. A weight or measure which does not differ from the proper value of weights or measures of the same denomination by more than the margin of error[1] allowed as per table hereunder, shall not, by reason merely of such difference, be deemed to be a false weight or measure :—

Table showing the margin of error allowed for different weights and measures :—

WEIGHTS.

Weights	Error allowed (in grains, Troy)	
	In excess	In deficiency
For 4 maunds and below, down to 20 seers.	5	2·5
Below 20 seers down to 2½ seers ..	2	1
Below 2½ seers down to ½ seer ...	·5	·25
Below ½ seer down to 1 tola ...	·2	·1
Below 1 tola down to ⅛ tola ..	·1	·05
Below ⅛ tola	·05	·025

MEASURES.

Measures	Error allowed (in grains as measured by graduated glass tube).
One kandi	1,000 grains.
Below one kandi down to 2½ seers ...	5 grains per every 5 seers.
Below 2½ seers down to ¼ seer ...	8 grains.
Below ¼ seer down to ⅛ seer ...	4 ,,
Below ⅛ seer	2 ,,

1. In the verification of weights and measures, the law of England (as of other countries) permits a margin of error to manufacturers and scale makers, as it is found to be impossible to make two weights or two measures, so identical that between them some difference may not be found either by the balance or the microscope. For common weights and measures, this margin ("tolerance" "remedy" or "allowance," as it is called) has been set out for all the various kinds of weights and measures in use for commercial purposes. It is found difficult to trace any definite formula or rule underlying the selection of the quantities specified as the margin of error for different weights and measures, beyond the very general principle that the greater the value the smaller in proportion the margin of error that should be allowed. Nevertheless, it may be assumed that the matter could not have been determined arbitrarily; and I have thought it the safest plan to assign to each of our own weights and measures, as far as possible, the margin of error allowed in respect of the British Weight or Measure most nearly approaching to it in value. (The remedy allowed for the rupee and other coins by the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, does not, of course, afford any guidance here.—K. S. C.

8. [1]Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to render illegal the sale of an article in any vessel where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of the standard seer measure ; or

[2] to prohibit parties from agreeing to determine the quantity of any article either by weighing or by measuring or partly by one mode and partly by the other.

9. Weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal: provided that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

10. The shape of weights, except where handles or depressions for lifting occur, shall as far as possible be such that both the upper and under surfaces shall be flat and the horizontal sections circular or rectangular.

Measures shall be hollow cylinders with plane base, and internal diameter equal to half the depth.[3]

11. [4]Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this rule shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under these rules.

12. Every weight, [5]except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, and every measure[6] of capacity, shall be verified and stamped with a stamp of verification in the form given below, and shall thereafter be produced for verification not less often than once in every five years.

---

1. Cf. Section 22 of Act. 41 and 42, Vict. Chapter 49.—K. S. C.

2. Some Deputy Commissioners have suggested that we should make a list of articles which should be sold by weighment alone, and of those which should only be sold by measuring. This seems inadvisable even if lists could be drawn up at all.—K. S. C.

3. If some such restriction is not laid down, there will assuredly be room for diversity when heaped measurement is resorted to.—K. S. C.

4. Cf. Section 22 of Act. 41 and 42 Vict. Chapter 49.—K. S. C.

5. The Regulation does not expressly provide, for the verification of weighing instruments as Act 52 and 53 Vict. C. 21 does; but perhaps, if it is necessary, this may be treated as a matter falling within the general clause (c) of S. 2 (2) of Regulation III of 1902.—K. S. C.

6. The standing orders of the Madras Board of Revenue (see p. 767, para 3) lay down that "only metal measures should ordinarily be stamped, but where wooden or bamboo measures are in use, they may also be stamped".—K. S. C.

Form of stamp.—The Royal Arms of Mysore, and, circumscribing the same, the word "Mysore" and the figures denoting the year of stamping, as in the accompanying model.

13. (1) For every district there shall be appointed an [1] Inspector of Weights and Measures, and such other establishment as may be necessary, the whole to be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The Inspector shall travel throughout the district and deal with all applications referred to him under Rule 14 for the verification and stamping of weights and measures.

(3) He shall enter in a book to be kept by him, minutes of every verification, and give, if required, a certificate under his hand of every stamping effected by him.

(4) The inspection of weights and measures and weighing instruments in use shall also be part of his duties; and for this purpose and for the purpose of section 153 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he shall be deemed, in regard to the whole of the local area under his jurisdiction, to have been appointed an officer in charge of a Police Station.[2] Accordingly he may, [a] without a warrant, enter any place within his jurisdiction for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such places any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false. If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction. [a]

---

1. This is in accordance with the rules obtaining in England (*vide* 77 to 86 of Robert's Handbook of Weights and Measures). In the Madras Presidency special establishments are entertained for the purpose of stamping weights and measures (*vide* p. 767 of Board's Standing Orders). For the mode of meeting the cost of this establishment, *vide infra* Rule 14.—K.S.C.

2. Such a declaration is necessary to enable him to exercise the necessary powers of entry, search and seizure.—K. S. C.

[a-a] This is a transcript of section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—K. S. C.

14. (1) Every application for the verification and stamping of weights and measures shall be addressed to the local Amildar or Deputy Amildar,[1] and shall be accompanied by a fee of one anna[2] for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

(2) The fee shall be sent to the Treasury and credited towards the cost of the special establishment entertained for stamping under Rule 13.

(3) [3]The application shall be referred to the Inspector of Weights and Measures for disposal in accordance with the instructions given in the schedule appended to these rules.

15. (1) In conducting the actual operation of testing, the Inspector of Weights and Measures will cause to be carried out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate.

(2) [4]The Inspector of Weights and Measures is empowered to deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or stamp, any weight or measure brought to him for verification or correction, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction by reason of its not being in conformity with these rules.

SCHEDULE.[5]

[*See Rule 14* (3)].

I. Testing of Weights.

Sensibility of Balance.—When weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility, apart from the question of equilibrium. Suppose a maund weight of 40 seers is received for verification. Put a standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If 40 grains weight will make a difference when placed in either scale, the

---

1. Because the Inspector himself, who is a touring officer, may not be on the spot.—K. S .C.

2 The rate varies in different districts of the Madras Presidency from 4 pies to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, the rule being that the scale should be so regulated that the fees realized are just sufficient to meet the cost of the establishment necessary for stamping. (*Vide* Board's Standing Orders, p. 767).

3. Cf. Madras Board's Standing Orders, p. 767, note to para 3.—K. S. C.

4. Based on section 14 of the Indian Act XXXI of 1871, except as regards the last 11 words which are new.—K. S .C.

5. Adapted from the Madras Board's Proceedings, p. 767-770.—K. S. C.

balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce. If a beam does not turn with $\frac{1}{200}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

Verification of Weights.—The maund weight received for verification should be examined thus :—

Place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam are equal or not, or in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

Equipoise of Balance.—To ascertain if the balance is in equipoise, put a standard maund weight into the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise, this time in the right hand scale, not the left hand. It is now evident that the two weights weighed in the right hand scale are equal to one another: remove the weight from the left hand scale and put therein the weight taken from the right hand scale, and if the beam shows a true equipoise, the balance is correct; if not, the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by a competent workman. The same remark holds good with reference to all other balances, large or small.

II. Testing of Grain and Liquid Measures.

Diameter of Grain Measures.—When a grain measure is received for being stamped, the first thing to be done is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measure, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not the measure should be rejected. (*Note.*—If a measure is not quite round, a mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken.)

Method of Test employed.—The only system of test to be employed in testing measures brought to be stamped is that by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the stamping officer is provided with either a specifically constructed set of standardized testing vessels or with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce. This test is very trustworthy and easily applied.

Preliminaries to Testing.—The following preliminaries must be attended to before the actual process of testing can be commenced. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing, so as to guard against absorption during the testing, whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked on the outside only with pitch or sealing-wax.

Process of Testing.—The test should then be applied in the following manner:—The rim of the measure should be moistened, as otherwise water may stand without spilling quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of five inches diameter this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water. This is done by pouring water into it from the test glass, either the large 20 oz. glass or the small 5 oz. one, or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. In pouring water from the test glass into the measure, care should be taken to prevent the water from overtopping the rim of the measure. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. From the number of times water was poured into the measure from the test glasses and from the quantity remaining in them, it can be ascertained how many ounces of water have been used to fill the measure. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glass. If it be found impossible to staunch a leaky measure, reliable results may be obtained by catching the water which escapes by leakage, measuring it, and deducting the quantity from that poured into the measure from the test glass. The remainder represents the exact capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the proper capacity of the measure, calculated at 41 ounces[1] for the standard seer measure, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected. The "correct copies" of measures themselves should on no account be used in the application of the test, as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling.

1. This is only a tentative value. The exact capacity should be determined once for all by experiment after the standard seer measure shall have been manufactured.—K. S. C.

If, however, special vessels of standard capacities are made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, similar in shape to the gallon pot used in the Excise Department, and standardized to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be only required in the primary test of capacity of such special measures.

III. Process of Stamping.

Directions for Stamping.—The following are the directions for conducting the actual process of stamping weights and measures :—

(1) The large metallic weights should be stamped on the top, close to the handle on either side ; the smaller weights in any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Measures of iron or other metal should be stamped below the rim, to effect which it will be necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil, or beak iron, into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose) ; the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge, or a heavy hand-hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(3) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(4) In applying the large die whether on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used ; for the small die the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(5) The operation will be best performed by a smith, hammer-man and bellows-boy.

(6) For weights and measures of irregular shapes, in use by bazaarmen and merchants, no uniform system can be laid down ; but as a general rule, they should be marked on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(7) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(8) Where wooden or bamboo measures have to be stamped, the impression stamp specified in Rule 12 should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top of the measure to prevent its being cut down.

IV. SUPERVISION AND REPORT.

Supervision.—The work of testing and stamping should be done invariably under proper official supervision. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants should inspect each party of stamping establishments as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work, and whether they levy any unauthorised fees from the merchants. They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

Annual Report.—An annual return of stamping operations should be submitted by Deputy Commissioners to Government in the prescribed form on or before the 1st November of each year.

No. 2.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM No. 157-196—LEGIS 5-03, DATED BANGALORE, THE 6TH APRIL 1904.

1. The attention of Deputy Commissioners of Districts is drawn to the Draft of Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902, published in Part III of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 17th March 1904, and they are requested to submit their own opinions on the Draft Rules, as well as the opinions of other experienced local officers and of selected non-official gentlemen interested in the subject.

2. Government will also be glad to be favoured with the opinions of the Revenue Commissioner, the Inspector General of Police, the Comptroller, and other Heads of Departments.

3. All replies should reach this office on or before the 15th May 1904.

No. 3.

Letter No. 124, dated Ootacamund, 19th April 1904, from the Superintendent of Inam Settlements, and Survey Commissioner in Mysore.

* * *

In my opinion the Draft of Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation serves the desired object, which seems to be to establish and safeguard a standard seer both of weight and measure. * *

No 4.

Letter No. 6362, dated Bangalore, 20th April 1904, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honor to enclose herein a memo containing my suggestions.

2. A copy of an interesting note written on the subject by Mr. K. Chandy, Assistant Commissioner, doing duty under me, is also submitted herewith for the information of Government.

[ENCLOSURES TO ABOVE.]

1. Memo of suggestions by the Revenue Commissioner.

1. As regards Rule I the same name (seer) for both weight and measure leads to much confusion in expression and understanding. I would take the opportunity to introduce a different name for one or the other.

2. As regards Rule I (2). I would mention under Rule (2) also the equivalent in fluid ounces (Apothecaries' measure) of water.

3. In regard to the concluding portion of Rule 8 which allows parties to determine the quantity of any article either by weighing or by measuring or partly by one mode and partly by the other, I would make salt saleable by weight only.

---

2. Note by Mr. K. Chandy, Assistant Commissioner.

1. The use of separate names for weights and measures is very desirable. We have separate names in Malayalam, and I think in Tamil. Canarese scholars ought to be able to suggest suitable names which had been or are in use in Mysore.

2. I think also that in the interests of buyers salt should be sold by weight and not by measure. If this is ordered Government would be conferring a great boon on the poorer classes of buyers, that is, to the great majority of His Highness' subjects.

3. The rules which are seriously open to objection, however, in my opinion, are Rules 8 and 13, which permit the use of weights and measures which are not standard and create a new establishment to deal with weights and measures.

4. I had to deal with cases of using false weights and measures and I would respectfully state what I think the effect of Rule 8 would be. The poorer or more ignorant raiyats would be punished for using false weights, but a clever man or who takes 'advice' would ordinarily be able to escape by proving that he used the measure or weight with the knowledge of the purchaser as to its actual weight or capacity. The object of the Regulation would accordingly be defeated to a very material extent.

5. The Weights and Measures Regulation is intended, I take it, chiefly to benefit the *purchasing* classes, and these would, I have no doubt, very much prefer to have it ordered once for all that in Shandys, shops, bazaars and places of *public* sale, *i.e*, sale to the *general* public, only standard weights and measures should be used. This would leave it open to the raiyat to sell the produce of his lands at his house or khana to the individual purchaser or purchasers in the manner that he and they decide upon, and would prevent sirkar officials from prying into places that are not public. The cases of fraud in such cases would be rare, and it would require particularly strong evidence to convince a Magistrate that fraud was intended or practised.

6. I believe the public sellers, or merchants would also not object to the compulsory use of standard weights and measures as they would be freed from the fear of being dragged into court by their enemies or by a mischievous weights official on the charge of using as standard other than standard weights or measures. It would by no means be difficult to get a couple of witnesses to swear to this fact. The point is of course, not so important as that urged in favour of the purchaser.

7. It appears to me to be necessary therefore, certainly in the interests of the purchaser, and to some extent in the interests of the merchant also, that only standard weights and measures should be used at *public* places of sale.

8. With due deference, I would further beg to submit that the creation of a special establishment for weights and measures is a proposal which requires grave consideration. The moral calibre of the average ill-paid officials being what it is, it appears to me that unless the pay of the Inspector and his Subordinates is fixed so high as to enable Government to get men whose honesty and sense of duty would be above question, and the extra

cost in this case would certainly be prohibitive—, we might be creating a new set of men in addition to those already in existence who would be harassing as much as helping His Highness' subjects. The ways in which this would occur might be enumerated but that they are known to all persons with any experience.

9. The need for a special establishment would cease, if instead of merchants taking their weights and measures to the Inspector and his staff for being stamped, Government enable the merchants to buy such ready made weights and measures from places of public resort under Government control or supervision.

10. As Government could supply the things at cost price, it would be cheaper to the purchaser than buying in the open market: Government would be saved the cost of the additional establishment; and if the votes of the merchants are taken, I think they themselves might prefer buying a ready made article than putting themselves to the worry, delay, and I expect, often slight incidental expense of getting their own weights and measures stamped. Of course if this is to be done, some time will have to elapse before the mere *not using* of a standard weight or measure could be penalised, apart from cheating by using a false measure of weight.

11. There is, besides, a danger in merely stamping a weight or measure. In one case that came before me, the seer produced had the old Mysore Jail stamp, but the man had cut away a piece from towards the bottom, and resoldered the bottom. I came to understand that the practice was by no means uncommon. Unless, therefore, measures and weights are so stamped as to prevent all tampering afterwards, this system of clever fraud will continue. The danger could be done away with or minimised most considerably by Government issuing its own weights and measures, and so making them that they could not be tampered with subsequently without the fact of such tampering being easily found out.

12. The only persons that might suffer from this are the poorer merchants and women who sell things worth a few annas at Shandys. But even they, as the rules stand at present, will have to get their measures stamped for safety and it can not be much additional hardship for them to buy the sirkar articles. There is another way out of the difficulty, *viz.*, by legalising the sale of articles below a minimum value without using standard weights, but this might lead to complication and trouble.

13. For the above reasons it appears to me that the Police themselves can be entrusted with the duties now proposed to be given to the Inspector and his staff. There is another point which I omitted to mention, *viz.*, that the Police are everywhere and, given fair capacity and honesty, could work the rules with greater thoroughness than a new and necessarily small establishment. The Police, at the worst, are a known evil, which the new establishment will not be.

14. If an Inspector of Weights and Measures is legally necessary, the Head-quarter Inspector, or some other Police officer might be made *ex officio* Inspector.

No. 5

Letter No. 35, dated Bangalore the 20th April 1904, from the Director of Statistics in Mysore.

* * * *

I have the honor to submit as follows:—

(*a*) *Sub-Division 1 of Para 1.*—The same name (seer) for both weight and measure leads to much confusion in expression and understanding. I would take this opportunity to introduce a different name for the one or the other.

(*b*) *Sub-Division 2 of Para 1.*—Here may be mentioned also the equivalent in fluid ounces (Apothecaries' measure) of water, as an ounce glass is to be had readily in most places.

(*c*) *Second Clause of Para 8.*—I would make sea-salt saleable by weight only (for reasons, *vide* the correspondence on the subject with the Residency); and

(*d*) *Sub-Division 1 of Para 13.*—A separate special establishment may be as undesirable as probably it will be unnecessary. The ubiquitous Police Officer may be charged with this function.

No. 6

Letter dated 2nd May 1904, from Mr. K. Narasimhiengar, First Grade Pleader, Hassan.

As per Government Notification No. 147—Legis. 5-03, dated Bangalore, 7th March 1904, calling upon persons to offer criticisms and suggestions on the draft

of Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, I beg to offer a few suggestions, which will, in my opinion, be of some use, when the draft of Rules will be taken into consideration before it is enacted. * * *

Acknowledging the benevolence of our Government for enacting and enforcing the Mysore Weights and Measures' Regulation with the object, as I believe, of putting, completely, a stop to fraud which has been practised from time immemorial, by petty dealers upon innocent and indifferent purchasers (including women purchasers in houses) in the out-of-the-way places, I must say something of the manufacture, custody, sale, use, verification and stamping of the weights and measures and also of the consequence of the violation of the provisions of the Regulation.

The Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, shall cause to be manufactured the correct copies of seer measure of capacity, as well as correct copies of more commonly used weights and measures of capacity including Acheru, Pavu, Chatak and Tola and after verification and stamping he shall supply to all the District and Taluk Treasuries as many of each kind of weights and measures as required by the exigencies of trade and allowing a deposit of one hundred of each kind of weights and measures in the District Treasury and of fifty of each kind of weights and measures in the Taluk Treasury.

The weights and measures shall be made or manufactured out of metal alone, whether they are seers of measure or any other frequently used measures below a seer, but they shall not be manufactured by wood or bamboo, nor shall wooden or bamboo measures be verified and stamped for reasons to be stated hereafter.

Amildars, Deputy Amildars and responsible officers of Taluks holding Taluk Jamabandi, as well as Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners holding Huzur Jamabandi are freely accessible to traders, raiyats and other people of business and the said officers have the facility of causing through their subordinate officers the authorized copies of seer weights and seer measures of capacity and also of more frequently used weights and measures, supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, to be sold to all the traders and raiyats in the villages as the latter class of people and the female members of their family very frequently use weights and measures of capacity in the markets when they sell the

butter, ghee and small quantities of different sorts of grain and when they carry from house to house and sell the said articles as well as milk, curd, vegetable and other sundry articles. It is further incumbent upon all the said officers to tell and impress upon, all trading and non-trading population that only the authorized standard weights and measures purchased from Government must be used in all their dealings, unless there be an established custom known to both parties or special agreement to its contrary.

The verification and stamping wooden or bamboo measures of any capacity either manufactured, or in the possession of traders will, instead of checking, hold out a promise of fraud as I illustrate below.—

A trader residing in a small town or village purchases a number of verified and stamped wooden measures of different kinds or he gets many of his own wooden measures verified and stamped; he may meddle with a few of such measures, that is making one shorter or less in capacity and making another bigger or more in capacity than the standard and verified measure by means of applying a chisel or some such instrument either to a side of the rim of the former or to the inside of the latter and practise fraud upon innocent, or ignorant or indifferent purchasers for series of years.

The fraud as stated above is generally unknown, unnoticed and undetected by even honest and skilful supervisors who may or may not inspect each and every village even once a year. The detection of this fraud is rendered impossible as the trader is in possession of both correct and incorrect measures which he can place and replace according to circumstances. If per chance this fraud is detected at all, the detection is made long after many a man has been cheated out of his pocket. I know that servants who purchase articles in small quantities for their masters and other travelling people do not care to enquire as to the correctness of the measure or the exact quantity of the article they purchase for compulsion and need, and that trader can ingeniously evade detection or skilfully substitute the correct measure when the time comes. I must therefore say that the act of verifying and stamping the wooden measure will lead both a trader and sole supervising officer to temptation.

Much more fraud can be practised by a trader by means of bamboo measures

because they are not only susceptible of any change but when they split into two or three pieces they can be brought to any capacity by tying round them a string tight or lose according to circumstances and selling the articles in those split bamboo measures in the garb of Government Stamps.

It may be said on the other hand that wooden and bamboo measures being cheap in value they are allowed to be verified and stamped so as to be within the reach of every man and woman. If this is really the idea that the wooden and bamboo measures are recommended to be verified and stamped, I say the idea is not a wholesome one, because a man intending to get his wooden or bamboo "Pavus" and "chataks" verified and stamped will have to make a journey to the head-quarters of the taluk where he will pay some money to the writer of his application, wait for several days for the arrival of the Amildar or Deputy Amildar who is generally absent on duty from his head-quarters and if he be lucky to meet the Amildar or Deputy Amildar on his first journey he will present his application to him with as many one annas as he has wooden or bamboo measures such as "Pavus" and "chataks" intended to be verified and stamped. His difficulties do not end here. His application will have to be referred to the Inspector of Weights and Measures and there being only one Inspector of Weights and Measures for the whole District, he, the applicant will have to keep himself in anxiety for a number of days, if not months, before he can attain his doubtful object. I say the object of the applicant is doubtful because his intended measures may be stamped or rejected according to the circumstances. Instead of undergoing such tedious and expensive course and subjecting himself to trouble and anxiety in getting his wooden or bamboo measures verified and stamped he can purchase a "Pavu" or "chatak" manufactured out of cheap metal, verified and stamped by Government agency who readily sell them to all intended purchasers. Though the measures manufactured by Government agency are of metal, these metallic measures are much cheaper in the long run as they last long. I am also of opinion that a trader in the Moffussil will prefer measures made of metal to wooden or bamboo ones, if he does not intend to allow any room for temptation.

My object in writing the above is that at least the standard seer weights and standard seer measures and all other more

frequently used weights and measures of capacity below a "seer" such as Achcheru, Pavu and Chatak must be manufactured by Government agency alone, out of the cheap metal so that they are within the easy reach of all, and that people shall use these authorized weights and measures so manufactured out of metal in all their dealings.

I therefore suggest the following:—

1. That all the weights and measures such as seer and its factors must be manufactured by Government agency alone out of some cheap metal and also out of different metals, and they shall be verified and stamped before they are issued for sale.

2. That officers in charge of all Treasuries shall be in custody of these authorized weights and measures of capacity and keep them ready for sale at all reasonable times.

3. That the act of verification and stamping of weights and measures of capacity above a "seer" such as "Savaseer" ($1\frac{1}{4}$ seer), Adyseer ($2\frac{1}{2}$ seers), (Panchseer 5 seers) Dhadia and Mana of weights as well as Balla ($2\frac{1}{2}$ seers) kolaga of measures must take place only in the District office in the presence of the officer in charge of the District Treasury.

4. That the officer in charge of the District Treasury shall also be supplied with one of each kind of correct copy of weights and measures of capacity to be kept in his own custody for the purpose of comparing any other weight or measure under question.

5. That the sale of authorized Government weights and measures may be made by any Government officer under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Amildars or Deputy Amildars or any other officers of responsibility.

6. That every trader, contractor and other people of business shall use the only authorized standard weights and measures in all their dealings unless there be some prevailing and established custom and special agreement to the contrary.

7. (a) *Penal clause.*—Whoever knowingly counterfeits any mark used by Government officers in stamping the standard weights and measures under the Regulation, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine or both.

Of Penal code

(b) Whoever in his dealings purchases or sells the articles weighing or

measuring in any weights or measures of capacity other than the authorized standard weights and measures of capacity under the Regulation shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five rupees for the first time and for every repeated subsequent offence with a fine to the extent of fifty rupees, but he shall not be so punished under this clause when his dealings are covered by the established custom of the place and by a special agreement.

To carry out the above suggestions and bring every thing into the conformity with the Regulation the underm ntioned section may be added :—

Whenever the Government of Mysore considers that standard Weights and standard measures of capacity as described in the Regulation have been made available for sale, the Government of Mysore may by notification in the *Mysore Gazette* and by beat of tom-tom in all the villages, direct that after a date fixed therein all the weights and measures of capacity authorized as aforesaid shall be used in dealings and contracts unless there be an established custom or special agreement to its contrary.

No. 7

Letter No. 262, dated Bangalore, the 7—9th May 1904, from Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department.

* * *

I have the honor to state that I have no suggestion to make, as what is contained in the above draft will answer all the requirements of the public.

No. 8

Letter No. 403—E. 1, dated Bangalore, 9—10th May 1904, from the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.

* * *

I have the honor to report that the Superintendents of both Jails have been asked for an expression of their opinion. The Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail, suggests the following :-

I. Rule II, section 2, the phrase "once in ten years" in the 3rd line may be amended as "*once in every 3 years.*"

II. In Rule 4, in the fourth and last line, "plus a reasonable percentage" may be altered to "plus 10 per cent."

III. In Rule 5, fourth line, the sentence "*These shall..... ..... years*" be amended and read as "*these shall be verified not less than once every five years.*"

He also points out the desirability of an addendum being made to Rule 4 as follows :—

"Standard weights and measures should only be procurable at the Amildar's office or direct from the Superintendent, Central Jail."

The Superintendent, Mysore Jail, suggests :—

I. That in Rule 2, section 2, the words "and the Mysore Divisional Jail" may be added after the words "*Bangalore Central Jail*" in the second line. No

II. That in sub-section *b* of Rule 3, about measures, a kolaga may be equal to "*10 seers*" instead of "*8*", a palla equal to 10 kolagas or 100 seers and a kandi equal to 20 kolagas or 200 seers. No

III. That in Rule 4, in the 1st line the word "Superintendent" may be read as "*Superintendents* and the words "*and of the Mysore Jail*", may be added after the word "Jail" in the same line. No

Amendments and additions suggested by the Superintendents of both the Jails seem desirable. Concurring in the opinion expressed by both the Superintendents, I recommend that the Mysore Jail may also be made the centre for manufacturing weights and measures for the use of the inhabitants of the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

No. 9

Letter No. 522, dated 10th May 1904, from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

Has the honor to forward a copy of a letter dated 5th instant, received from the Honorary Secretary, South Mysore Planters' Association, Manjarabad Taluk, embodying the views of that Association on the Draft Rules, which were invited by the undersigned in accordance with instructions contained in the Secretary's reference under reply.

[ENCLOSURE TO No. 10.]

Letter from the Honorary Secretary of the South Mysore Planters' Association, Yeslurpett, Hassan District, dated May 5th 1904, to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

I am instructed by my Committee to thank you for the compliment of inviting our opinion, which we very much appreciate. We are very much disposed to welcome the proposed change in so far that it is a change for the better in existing circumstances; but we very greatly regret that our comprehensive standard cannot be introduced throughout India. Though the introduction of this proposal will facilitate trade in Mysore, we do not see in what way such facilities will be benefitted outside the Mysore Territory. Mr. Anderson, at the Representative Assembly, 1892-93, said: "The primitive and most irregular methods and contrivances adopted in small shops and at bazaars for weighing and measuring commodities are a constant source of loss and annoyance to the poorer classes and manifest the necessity for the introduction of standard regulations prohibiting the use of local and unverified weights and measures. The so called kolaga used for the determining the quantity of unhusked grain, varies to such an extent it is extremely rare to find two of the same capacity, and it may be truly said to be the most unsatisfactory measure in the country." Although the measures indicated in the annexed communication are to be regarded as giving a standard for weights and measures which is a distinct improvement, still the standard is one that varies all over British India. In one way the orders announced will render it possible to know what a seer or a maund should weigh; but we consider that it is to be regretted that the maund has not been fixed at *28 lbs.* instead of at *24 lbs.* Coffee and such produce will continue to be sold at 28 lbs. a maund, while articles such as sugar will be sold by *24 lbs.* maund. We consider that it is unfortunate that, as a measure of capacity, the Bushel could not be introduced. As it is, there is nothing between a kolaga (eight seers) and a palla (100 seers). It seems a pity to call the new measure of eight seers a kolaga. Confusion is sure to arise. Pallas are well known to be 100 seers and no confusion can arise. The word kandi ought to be avoided altogether. There are so many kandis, kandagas and kandies at present that confusion will be increased instead of diminished. Balfour deals with the subject of the confusion of weights

and measures in 12 columns of his cyclopædia. The Government is taking the standard of British India, and as far as we are concerned that standard has been shown to vary as much in different parts of India, as the kolaga does in the Malnad. We fail to see the advantage of making the Mysore system correspond with the very varying standards of British India. We, however, welcome a change that would protect the poor cooli from the rapacity of shop-keepers in bazaars, men who have two measures, one for selling and one for purchasing. The United Planters' Association at its last annual meeting passed the following resolution unanimously, "That this Association again emphasises the necessity for the establishment of a uniform standard of weights and measures throught the Indian Empire." Since that resolution was passed a powerful and influential commission has been appointed to enquire into the desirability of adopting the Metric System in England; and, should they advise its adoption, the whole of India no doubt would follow suit. We have no doubt but that the Metric System could be introduced without any great dislocation or disturbance to trade occurring. We therefore deprecate any haste, by the Government of Mysore in altering the present weights and measures in force until the deliberation of the present commission has published its matured opinion.

No. 10

Letter No. 9411, dated Bangalore, 16th May 1904, from the Officiating Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

* * *

I have the honor to forward herewith in original, the opinion of Mr. S. A. Bapu Rao, District Forest Officer, Kolar, and that of Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, Forest Sub-Divisional Officer, Heggaddevankote.

[ENCLOSURE 1 TO No. 11.]

Suggestions of the First Sub-Divisional Officer, Heggaddevankote.

* * *

RULE 9 states that measures below a seer may be made of wood or bamboo.

Allowing bamboo and wooden measures to be used is subjected to the following drawbacks:—

(1) Measures made of wood or bamboo can be easily reduced in capacity by cutting the ends or rubbing against hard surfaces, after stamping. They may after long use be again restored to the

orginal capacity (by merchants) bef re-examination by scooping out the sol bottom. This is more easy with wooden measures.

(2) Bamboo measures mean measures made of basket work (for which split bamboos are used) and such as are in use in many villages, or those made of hollow internodes. Basket work measures are easily compressed in measuring by pressure as bamboo is somewhat elastic. The capacity when so pressed will be smaller than when the pressure is removed.

(3) As small measures are mostly used for measuring valuable commodies such as ghee, milk, condiments, etc. etc., it is necessary to secure greater accuracy in them. For this end it is necessary to have a uniform looking measure of some metal to measure such things so that the purchasers may not have any trouble in testing the measures, which if allowed to be of varied forms and made of different materials will always create suspicion. If metallic measures of uniform diameter and depth are prescribed for smaller measures also there is less room for fraud on the part of the seller and the purchaser's eye easily gets accustomed to the uniformity of the measure and there will be no room for suspicion.

RULE 10.—It is said that measures should have a plane base. Measures made of bamboo internodes (as allowed in Rule 9) cannot have a flat bottom, for it is known that the partition between two internodes of a bamboo is always of an irregular surface being either concave or convex.

RULE 10.—Measures shall be hollow cylinders.

The measure seer also called " Jail seer " and its half now in use are also hollow cylinders but there is room for fraud in using them. A the top of the cylinder is a narrow but thick rim which is fitted with the object probably of giving a better hold for handling it and make the cylinder not compressible. Tradesmen defraud people by sliding this rim up and down as they find it advantageous to them. The capacity increases if the rim move up and *vice versa.*

Similarly the flat bottom being made of a separate circular piece is often pressed up or down as is necessary for them. This is a common practice. Therefore, the rim if possible may be avoided and in case it is to be retained it may be soldered on to the cylinder so that it may not move up and down. Similarly the bottom piece is

also to be soldered. It is much better to have the whole of the cylinder and bottom made of only one piece of metal.

RULE 11.—Stamping.

The position of the stamp plays an important part. It will be of no help in preventing frauds if it is not impressed at the upper end of the measure. If the impression is half on the rim and half on the cylinder below, it will easily indicate the variation made, if any, in the measure as in that case the continuity of the circumference will appear interrupted. It will be very useful to have the stamp also impressed on the bottom, inside the cylinder as it prevents the insertion of false bottom pieces after stamping to defraud purchasers.

[ENCLOSURE TO No. 11.]

Suggestions of the District Forest Officer, Kolar.

* * *

In Kolar Town a maund weight differs with different articles. Section 3.

Thus.—In the case of ghee a maund = 50 seers.

In the case of tamarind, seegekayi, chillies, jaggory } A maund = 48 seers.

In the case of butter a seer is said to be equal to 26 tolas in Hassan,
36 tolas in Shimoga,
48 tolas in Channagiri.

It is a question whether these and similar anomalies are intended to cease under the operation of these rules.

Merchants desire that the more commonly used weights and measures manufactured, verified and stamped under the orders of the Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, may be made available for sale at all the Taluk Head-Quarters. Section 4.

As a rule, in measuring grain and other dry articles of consumption the measures of capacity used in this Province are heaped but are not stricken. If, in future, it is intended to introduce the practice of striking down the heaped portions of the measures this rule is too weakly worded. Further the merchants complain that much time will be lost in striking. But it may be argued that the practice of striking obtains in the whole Province of Travancore. Section 6.

The margin of excess and deficiency of 5 grains and $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, respectively allowed in weights of 4 maunds and 2 maunds, etc., under Section 7 is far too Section 7.

small in the case of grain bazaars. This allows a margin of error of 1 in 140,000 or 1 in 70,000. The dust and dirt that is attached to the weights and measures will themselves amount to more than the margin allowed. It may be pointed out that in para "sensibility of balance" in the Schedule I appended to the rules it is laid down that if a beam (of a balance) taken from a bazaar does not turn with $\frac{1}{500}$th part of the weight in each of the scale pans, the said balance "cannot be used for very accurate purposes." There it is meant that such balance cannot be used for the accurate purpose of testing weights. But by implication it can evidently be used by bazaar men for weighing tamarind, jaggory, etc., which are not accurate purposes." Now one-five-hundredths of 4 maunds is 1,400 grains. If a bazaar balance may fail to detect 1,400 grains in weighing 4 maunds, why should the margin of error permissible in a 4 maund weight be so small as 5 grains. I would suggest that the margin of error in the case of a weight or a measure may amount to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the said weight or measure. This will give a deficit or excess of a tola per maund. When standard weights and measures are prescribed, and rules are laid down for testing them periodically, it may also perhaps be laid down explicitly by the same rules that the bazaar men and dealers shall use accurate and reasonably delicate balances in weighing articles in their sales or purchases.

NB

The Inspector appointed under Rule 13 may be required to test the balances used by bazaar men and not merely inspect them. He may stamp their beams with the stamp used in the cases of weights and measures. In the absence of insistence as to the use of proper balances all the precautions taken in insuring the accuracy of weights will be futile.

SCHEDULE I.

Testing of balance.

Here the methods of testing the sensibility and equipoise of balances have been introduced only as a preliminary to the testing of weights. I beg to suggest that the wording may be so changed as to make the testing of balances as important an operation as testing the weights. With reference to Schedule I I would suggest that instead of requiring the Inspector to use tested bazaar balances for testing weights he may carry with him two accurate balances one for large weights and the other for small weights which may be much more satisfactory and will afford no

excuse in the case of perfunctory work. His work will be facilitated which is necessary when he has much to do.

For testing bazaar balances also he may carry two sets of accurately tested weights as he has anyhow to carry one set with him. If two weights of the same value be put in the two pans of a balance and if it is not equipoised the balance is inaccurate. By this means a large number of balances may be tested rapidly in a day instead of having recourse to the devices detailed in Schedule I, by which, time may be lost.

Diameter of Grain Measures.

omitted

I would suggest the omission of the note.

Even if the mean diameter of a measure should agree with the diameter of the standard measure, the capacity of the former, when it is out of shape, must differ from that of the standard measure.

Preliminaries to testing.

If the measure is found to be leaky I would reject it. It is the business of the applicant and not that of the Inspector to proceed to caulk it.

Stamping of Weights and Measures.

Stamping the measures at bottom leaves the owner free to reduce their depth by filing them down at the top. They may therefore be always stamped below the rim.

While regular shapes have been prescribed for weights and measures there is no necessity for the Inspector to proceed to stamp those of irregular shapes in use by bazaar men and merchants who may easily replace them by better ones.

No. 11

Letter Nos. 407 and 247, dated 16th May 1904, from the Superintendent, Government Gardens and Superintendent, Government Museum.

* * *

The rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902, may in my opinion, be adopted in their entirety.

No. 12

Letter No. 6536–272, dated Bangalore 17th May 1904, from the Officiating Comptroller, Government of Mysore.

* * *

The Draft of Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902, seem in my opinion to be all that is required.

No. 13.

Letter No. 642—413, dated the 17th May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

* * *

The undersigned considers that the rules are suitable and may be adopted. The local officers and the members of the Municipal and District Fund Boards, who were consulted in the matter are also in favor of the rules. A copy of the memo received with Sagar Range Assistant Commissioner's letter No. 292, dated 29th April 1904, suggesting certain alterations in some of the Draft Rules is herewith forwarded.

[ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE.]

Memo of the Sagar Range Assistant Commissioner.

I.—Section 8, Clause 1.

This will enable unscrupulous shopkeepers to dupe the ignorant buyer and then to escape punishment if detected. Except standard measures no other measures should be recognized.

II.—Section 13, Clause 4.

To prevent abuse of powers by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, they must be required to report to the Local Magistrate every search conducted by them.

III.—Section 15, Clause 2.

This power is also liable to be abused by the Inspectors, to prevent which it must be ruled that they must be "empowered to deface.....in the presence and with the sanction of the Local Magistrate."

IV.—Schedule III, Para 6.

In conformity with the alteration suggested under section 8, no other vessel or weight of any shape other than those of the standard measures and weights, should be allowed to be used for trading purposes.

No. 14

Letter No. 832, dated Bangalore, 18th May 1904, from the 2nd State Geologist in charge of the office of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

* * *

I have no particular remarks to offer on the Draft Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulations but suggest that the following clause may be inserted :—

"That the Inspector should be particularly cautioned to examine the balances as more fraud is perpetrated by dishonest balances than by false weights."

No. 15.

Letter No. 2176, dated Bangalore, 18—20th May 1904, from the Secretary to the Mysore Satte Life Insurance Committee.

* * *

I see no objection to the Draft Rules under the Weights and Measures Regulations being adopted in Mysore.

To Tuesday 13th inst

No. 16.

Letter No. C 1683, dated the 21st May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

---

* * *

2. In clause 2 of section 1 of the Draft Rules, the standard for a seer measure is proposed to be a hollow bronze cylinder capable, when filled to the brim, of holding Rs. 80 weight of distilled water. The seer measures now in use appear to have been based on a different standard which is said to be one holding eighty tolas weight. To see what difference between the old and the proposed standard in "Seer" measure would be the Government standard "Seer" measure kept in the Bowringpet Taluk was filled with the clearest fresh spring water and weighed in a fairly good balance adding sufficient weight in the other scale pan to equalize the weight of the empty measure. The water contained in the measure weighed 113 tolas. Even leaving a margin of 3 tolas for the matter dissolved or suspended in the water, the weight of the pure water contained in the Government measure may be taken at not less than 110 tolas roughly. Thus I think if the proposed standard measure is to contain only 80 tolas weight

of distilled water, the measure is likely to be of a much smaller capacity than that now in use and might lead to great confusion. The Government have already in their Proceedings No. 2812-21-G. F. 178-92, dated 18th August 1892, introduced standard seer measures and samples of them are kept for purposes of comparison in all Taluk Offices. Any new measure that does not approach it in capacity may not be desirable. I would therefore suggest that the capacity of the new standard measure may be defined by the weight of the distilled water which the existing standard measure may hold.

3. *Rule* 7. The margin of error to be allowed for different weights and measures seems to be too small and might be somewhat increased.

4. *Rule 13.* The investigation referred to in clasue 4 should, I think, be more formal, the formality of Mahazar, Panchayet &c., might be observed.

5. *Rule 15. clause*(2)—It would be better to provide some check or appeal to prevent arbitrariness or abuse of power on the part of the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

6. I have nothing more to add. The rest of the rules may stand as they are.

7. The opinions of other Local Officers and of selected non-Official gentlemen are given in the accompanying reports as per margin.

1. Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar's Report No. 306, dated 29th April 1904.
2. ,, Ramaswamiah's Report No. 224, dated 8th May 1904.
3. ,, Pleader Ramachar's Report No. dated 26th April 1904.
4. ,, Pleader Gopal Rao's Report No. dated 20th April 1904.
5. The retired Sheristadar Suryanaranappa's Report dated 24th April 1904.
6. Report from the Mining Board dated 2nd May 1904.

[ENCLOURE 1 to 17. No.]

Letter No 224, dated the 8th May 1904, from the Assistant Commissioner Mr: B. Ramaswamiah, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

---

* * *

2. In clause 2 of section 1 of the Draft Rules the standard for a "Seer" measure is proposed to be a hollow bronze cylinder capable, when filled to the brim of holding just *eighty* rupees weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure. The seer measures now in use appear to have been based on a different standard, which is said to be one holding 80 tolas weight of nine reputed Indian grains mixed up in equal parts, to see what the difference between the old and the proposed standard in "Seer" measure would be I took the Government standard "Seer measure" kept

in the Bowringpet Taluk Treasury and after filling it with the clearest fresh spring water of the place, weighed it in a fairly good balance adding sufficient weights in the other scale pan to equalize the weight of the empty measure first. The water contained in the measure weighed 4 seers and 17 tolas or 113 tolas. Even leaving a margin of 3 tolas for the matter dissolved or suspended in the water, the weight of the pure water contained in that Government measure may be taken to be not less than 110 tolas roughly. Thus I think that if the proposed standard measure is to contain only 80 tolas weight of distilled water the measure is likely to be of a smaller capacity than those in use from time immemorial and lead to great confusion in the mercantile world. The Government have already in their Proceedings No. 2812-21—G. F. 178-92 of the 18th August 1892, introduced standard seer measures and samples of them are kept for purposes of comparison in all Taluk Offices. Any new measure that does not approach it in capacity may not be desirable. I would therefore humbly suggest that the capacity of the new standard measure may be defined by the weight of the distilled water which the existing standard measure may hold under ordinary circumstances.

3. With reference to section 7 of the Rules I beg to suggest that the margin of error may be the same for excesses as well as deficiencies in both weights and measures. Under weights I think the rate allowed under deficiency may also be followed for excesses.

4. The appointment of Inspectors to test the weights and measures in each district may be unnecessary. The ordinary Revenue and Police establishments may do for the present.

5. In conclusion I beg to state that I have nothing more to add and the rest of the rules may stand as they are.

[Enclosure 2 to No. 17.]

Letter No. 590, dated 20th April 1904, from Mr. S. Rama Char, Pleader, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.

1. I generally approve of the Rules proposed subject to the following objections and suggestions:—

(a) The weights and measures may be issued to the parties concerned periodically and the old ones taken back at a certain reduced price.

(b) The standard weights and measures may be kept in the

Taluk Cutcherry or in any other public place for inspection by the parties.

(c) The Officer appointed under Rule 13 should, if a Police Officer, be at least of the grade of a Jamadar as any inferior agency armed with powers referred to therein will be a source of annoyance to the poor and ignorant.

(d) The fee of one anna may be levied from applicants who pay mohatarfa or shop-tax and not others who may require such weights and measures for private and testing purposes and not for trade.

(e) The investigation referred to in clause 4 of Rule 13 should be a more formal one, the formality including a Panchayat, a Mahazar and a Report.

(f) The margin of error allowed under Rule 7 should be wider.

(g) A higher Police Officer and Magistrate should deal with cases under the Rules.

(h) The Inspector should maintain a sample Register.

(i) It is understood that the Rules under discussion do not apply to weights used in weighing gold or silver or other precious metal.

(j) Every weight or measure duly stamped must be considered genuine or true; and the prosecution must prove the contrary.

2. I suggest that all merchants must be required to keep weights and measures approved under these Rules and such weights and measures must be made uniform throughout the State.

* * *

[ENCLOSURE 3 to No. 17.]

Letter dated 20th April 1904, from M. C. B. Gopala Rao, Pleader, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.

---

* * *

1. The rules as framed appears to me, to lay down one uniform standard of weights and measures for the whole Province of Mysore.

2. While it is very desirable to have an uniform standard throughout the Province, yet it is only fair that a reasonable time should be allowed, to people in those parts of the Province where different

weights and measures prevail, before the rules are brought into force.

3. In the various local markets of the Province a maund varies from 40 to 50 seers; while a Kolaga varies from 8 to 11½ seers. If it is the intention of the Government to abolish this variation, a clause to that effect might be included in the rules. If it is not the intention of the Government to do so, then the whole set of rules becomes a dead letter by the operation of Rule 8.

4. The error allowed in the tables under Rule 7 is too small, it may be increased slightly to avoid the danger to which ignorant raiyats and merchants may be exposed.

5. One Inspector for a whole district to deal with applications for the verification and stamping of weights and measures, is in my opinion, too inadequate, greater facilities should be provided for easy verification and stamping till the standard weights and measures become popular.

6. Under Section 15, clause 2 it is better to provide some check or appeal to prevent the arbitrariness or abuse of power of the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

7. It would be better if some standard weight or weights for gold and silver were brought under the scope of the Regulation.

(Enclosure 4 to No. 17)

Letter No. 300, dated the 29th April 1904, from Mr. K. R. Sreenivasiengar, Assistant Commissioner, to Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

I have no remarks to offer about the proposed Rules, except that the margin of error to be allowed for different weights and measures as per Rule 7 seems to me to be too small and to be capable of being increased to some extent.

(Enclosure 5 to No. 17)

Letter dated 26th April 1904, from retired Sheristadar Mr. Suryanaranappa, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.

1. The regulation is not specified as to what is to be done with the existing standards of weights and measures. Though as an effect of Rule 3 it makes the use of the above illegal unless they are in conformity with the new standards, yet it is submitted that it would be best if they (the existing standards) are declared not to be recognised. This should be promulgated by tom-tom in each and every village to which the regulation is to be extended. Further it must also be promulgated that within at least 6 months after the coming into force of

these Rules, the old weights etc., should háve been verified in the absence of which the owner would be prosecuted.

2. On Rule 2—The duplicate cepies of the standerd weight and measure should in addition be kept in the Central Museum (as is done in the British Museum) and also in the personal custodp of the District Magistrates and other Magistrates, who have jurisdiction to try offences brought before them by the Inspectors.

Rule 8—The contract of selling articles by no standard weight or measure but by quantities of some unspecified vessel, gives fair opportunities to the sawkar gaining over the illiterate and unknowing poor raiyat whose interest is sought most to be guarded by these Rules. In these cases the terms of contract cannot be proved by the raiyat; but can be so easily done by his customer. Therefore it is respectfully urged that no such concession should be made in favour of the buyer or seller.

Rule 9—The use of bamboo or wooden measures must not be allowed These measures may, during winter make the cubical inside area less and in summer more. Each time the measure is used one of the two parties suffers. When metallic measures can be had cheap even in out-of the-way places no relax way of allowing the use of the bamboo or wood for the material of such measures, I beg to submit would be advisable. It is also a trickish point for a Judge to decide whether the case before him would strictly be one of short measure, as it is often times doubted whether the measure would not have sucked in the liquid dolled out, and more liquid necessarily sold by the seller. I have often heard that Magistrates have not been able to punish the accused as they cannot get over their suspicions of such a nature. Therefore I beg to submit that the use of unabsorbing material for measures should be utilised.

Rule 10—Measures as a rule should be supported on small knobs but not on the bottom of the measure itself. It is complained many a time that as the bottom bit has been made to go in so as the quantity bought is less than the proper one. As a defence the seller can say that the difference is due to the rough handling of the measure. This reason may be true and yet the other party will have to suffer. Therefore it is submitted that measures should be made to rest on buttons so that the bottom may not be jammed in.

RULE 12— Form of stamp. It is presumed that there will be one verifying office at least for each district.

In addition to the year of verification which can be marked by 2 figures instead of 4 (as 04 or 14 for 1904 or 1914 as now) there may be marked along with it the serial number of the verification on the measure as 27-04—37-05, etc. This may be easily done as in the stamps of Post Offices by supplying a set of digit types to be adjusted in the steel die. In addition the name of the district in which the measure has been verified may be noted by the initial letter or such contrivance to avoid false verification and also to avoid confusion due to the repetition of the same numbers of different districts as Kolar 27, Bangalore 27, may have been of the same year, and one measure may be substituted for the other, if the letters K. or B. do not precede the serial numbers for one measure of Bangalore and one of Kolar having similar serial numbers of 27 may be used in the same Sante, one of them being defective. Both may say that they have been verified. The Inspector will be at a loss to know who has verified it if it does not bear K or B., etc. So the stamp should be made to be like K. year with adjustable types.

RULE 13—The Inspector should be bound to give a certificate of verification for each case of so verifying. The difficulty of meeting the demand may be most during very few years succeeding to that on which the rules are brought into force, sometime after there will surely be a nil. Till then if necessary slightly large establishment may be given. After the lapse of a few years there can be no difficulty felt in the matter of securing uniformity and smoothness in the whole work.

RULE 14—It is not understood whether these rules take away the power of the Police authorities to examine and investigate cases of false measures, etc. It is believed that their powers are also continued. It is also said that some Revenue Officers in the British Districts have the power of testing measures. If the same is made applicable here also the inspection work could be done better and oftener.

RULE 14, PARA 1.—The disposal of applications by the Amildars and Deputy Amildars may be slow. If, instead, the applicant were to apply to the Inspector direct, his way may be clear and unobstructed. The applicant would thereby be one step nearer in gaining his object earlier.

RULE 14, PARA 2.—The fees collected may be remitted by the Inspector anywhere in his district to the Treasury. Or if the applicant is expected to apply with some stamp equal to the value of the fee he has to pay there can be no difficulty in realising the revenue of the Department. To differentiate between the incomes of this Department and that of the Courts, the stamps used may be such as contain the words weights and measures (or the letters W. & M.) printed across and supplied to all vendors.

RULE 14, PARA 3.—This para may be totally removed.

SCHEDULE.

IV Supervision.

The Taluk Amildars and the Deputy Amildars also should be invested with the power of inspecting the operations connected with the verification of weights and measures and the work of the Inspector in general and of noting their remarks in the Inspection book. They may also submit their reports to the District Deputy Commissioners when necessary.

(ENCLOSURE 6 to **No. 17**)

Letter No. 4589—3908 of 03-04, dated the 2nd May 1904, fromt he Secretary to the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

I duly received with your letter No. C. 1410, dated the 14th ultimo, a copy of the Draft Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, which has been circulated amongst the members of the Board for their information, and I now have the honor to inform you that they have no comments to offer in regard to them.

No. 17

Letter No. S. 964, dated Bangalore, 23rd May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, District.

* * * *

As materials such as wood and bamboo are soft and easily affected by climatic changes, the proviso under section 6 may be omitted after inserting the word "any" before "capacity" in the section.

2. A definition of the standard common balance may be given a place in the Regulation and accordingly a well regulated metallic beam with a fulcrum needle may be orderd to be manufactured and sold by the Superintendent of the Central Jail.

3. A reference to an accurate and scientific method of obtaining correct weighing as in the process specified below may be found advantageous.

4. The standard weight to be used in weighing may be placed in one of the pans and the same balanced with sand, stone or any other easily obtainable weights placed in the other. If the weight be then removed and substituted with the article to be weighed until the equilibrium of the balance is restored, a quantity of that article equal in weight to the standard weight used will be accurately obtained.

No. 18.

Letter No. 212, dated 24th May 1904, from the Government Advocate in Mysore.

* * *

In my opinion the Draft Rules are complete and sufficient.

I may add that in Rule 12 the words 'inclusive of any vessel mentioned in Rule 8" may be added.

No. 19.

Docket No. 2347, dated the 24th May 1904, from the Director of Archæological Researches.

* * *

The Draft Rules for the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, forwarded with official memo of the 6th ultimo, seem to contain all the provisions necessary in the matter.

No. 20

Letter No. 1524, dated Bangalore, 28th May 1904, from the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore.

* * *

I have the honor to state, with reference to the provisions of section 5 of the Rules, that it seems to me that it may not be left optional to test measures and weights once in a period of not less than ten years. It may be curtailed to three or five years.

No. 21

Letter No. 550, dated Chikmagalur, 28th May 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

I have the honor to submit herewith the opinions of the marginally noted officers of the District and to state as follows:—

1 Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Assistant Commissioner,
2 „ Vedantadesigamiyengar do
3 „ Ball, Amildar of Koppa,
4 „ Mahomed Abdul Hakim, Amildar of Mudgere.
5 „ Narasimiengar, Acting Amildar, Chikmagalur.
6 „ R. Shama Rao, Deputy Amildar of Sringeri.

2. I am not in favor of the recognition of two sets of seers and maunds of weight—the ordinary and the Imperial. Imperial weights called "Dodda Seru" and "Dodda mana" are not in ordinary use. The term "Dodda mana," is generally applied to a maund of more than 40 seers, as in some places the "mana" is made up of 42½, 44 or 48 seers. The Imperial "Dodda mana" is likely to be confounded with the local "Dodda mana." So far as Mysore is concerned, the recognition of only one description of weight-seer and maund is therefore desirable.

3. With reference to para 4 of the proposed Rules, it is not clear where the verified weights and measures will be available for sale. I would therefore add the words "at all Taluk Cutcherries" after the words "shall be available".

4. It is believed that the supply of correct copies of the standards of weight and measure to be supplied to the offices mentioned in Rule 5 will include recognized fractions of the measure and weight seer.

5. The margin of error allowed in Rule 7 is, in my opinion, very insignificant. One thousand grains for a Khandi of measure would mean only 5½ tolas or a little more than a chatak. Similarly 2·5 grains deficiency for 4 maunds of weight is scarcely appreciable. To enable the people to correctly understand the margin of error allowed by the Rules, I would express it in terms of tolas and fix it at 1 per cent or 1 tola for 100 tolas weight and 80 tolas for 100 seers measure.

6. To preserve uniformity and to admit of easy verification, I would recommend that all measures of capacity, even those below a seer, may be required to be of metal.

[Enclosure 1 to No 22.]

Letter No. Camp B, dated the 9th May 1904, from the First Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

* * *

The undersigned begs to state that on perusal of the rules referred to, he is of opinion that their introduction will be of great benefit to the public, and the standards fixed, are the most convenient and suitable ones, taking into consideration the great local differences that now prevail with regard to them.

The appointment of a whole-timed Inspector does not seem to be necessary excepting at the commencement until the system is brought into proper working order, and after that, the duties of inspecting and checking weights and bringing offenders to book may be made over to the Police while those determining the accuracy of weights and of stamping, etc., can be done in the Taluk Cutcherry.

Rangaiya and other merchants of Tarikere to whom the same was personally explained are of the same opinion. Kharidi Govindappa and Parvatappa could not be found and so the Amildar of Kadur has been asked to take their opinions and send them after personally explaining the provisions to them.

[Enclosure 2 to No. 22.]

Letter No. 53, dated the 14th May 1904, from the 2nd Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Kadur District, to the District Magistrate, Kadur District.

* * *

As the proposed rules are full and clear, they may be adopted in full, but I wish to make only one particular suggestion.

In Rule 3 under "(B) measures" I would like to introduce a "Half kolaga" measuring four seers separately instead of including it generally under the class "Lower multiples of a seer, etc." The standard seer is too small for measuring up large heaps of corn by grown up persons and a kolaga of 8 seers is too big for the same purpose. A standard "half kolaga" measuring four seers should be kept necessarily in the offices mentioned in para 5, so that people may be accustomed to go in for such a practically useful measure. It will be the best size for measuring large heaps either in mandis or elsewhere.

[Enclosure 3 to No. 22.]

Letter No. 191, dated the 30th April 1904, from the Deputy Amildar, Sringeri, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

* * *

The said rules need, in my humble opinion, no alteration or correction.

[Enclosure 4 to No. 22.]

Letter No. 2019, dated the 7th May 1904, from the Acting Amildar of Chikmagalur Taluk, to the District Magistrate of Kadur.

* * *

There are at present in this Taluk different sorts of kandis measuring 40, 50, 70 and 320 seers with corresponding kolagas. In the same manner the weights of different capacities also exists.

2. On reading the draft rules I find that the process of receiving one anna with the application for the verification and stamping of weights and measures will necessitate unnecessary work in the Taluk Treasury and I am of opinion that instead of receiving the amount in cash with the application, it would be better to make the applicant affix on his application one anna court fees stamp and present it before the Amildar or Deputy Amildar and the officer receiving such applications should be made to maintain a register for them.

3. In other respects the draft rules will, I think, meet the long felt want of the Province.

[Enclosure 5 to No. 22.]

Letter No. 703, dated Balgadi, the 28th April 1904, from the Amildar of Koppa, to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur.

In my humble opinion, the appointment, of Inspecting staff, *etc.*, permanently is superfluous and entails extra cost to Government.

2. If such a staff is considered necessary, they may be appointed for a temporary period and directed to finish the work within a specified period. The appointment of a permanent Inspecting staff would, in my humble opinion, lead to corruption.

[Enclosure 6 to No. 22.]

No. 907, dated Mudgere, the 5th May 1904, from the Amildar, Mudgere Taluk, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

* * *

I beg to state as follows :—

(1) To Rule 3 clause (B.)

There are variations of usage in the matter of khandis and kolagas in different localities of this Province. In this Taluk, there appear to be two separate methods. one is:—$2\frac{1}{4}$ measuring seers = 1 kolaga, 20 such kolagas = 1 khandi *i. e.*, 45 seers and the other is:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$ seers = 1 kolaga.

20 kolagas = 1 khandi = 50 seers.

In some parts of the Hassan District 240 measuring seers make one khandi. Hence I beg to submit that no standard can be uniformly fixed with regard to khandis and kolagas.

2.—To Rule 6—

In this Taluk, the article is heaped in the measuring seer and not stricken at the edge of the seer. The existing practice is more convenient and safe.

3—To Rule 8.—

I further beg to state that as under Rule 11, every weight and measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped. The allowance, that it is not illegal to sell any article in any vessel where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of the standard seer measure, made in Rule 8, may, I am of opinion, if extended to mohatarfa paying shop-keepers and other petty traders in santhes and other places result in fraudulence being practised on purchasers.

No. 22.

No. G. 587, dated Bangalore, 31st May 1904, from the Officiating Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.

* * *

I believe the proposed rules will serve a useful purpose in that they establish uniformity as well as a regular system of inspection of weights and measures. I think, however, that a bolder step should be taken and the metric system introduced once for all. I think, this is a step which, a State like Mysore so advanced in scientific methods generally, should take without delay.

No. 23.

No. 290, dated the 6th June 1904, from the Principal, Central College, Bangalore.

* * *

I have the honor to forward with suggested corrections and remarks in red ink, copy of the Draft Rules forwarded for my opinion.

Rule 1 (2) Omit the words "and under the normal atmospheric pressure."

Rule 7, table. Omit the word "Troy" in column 3.

Rule 9. Omit the words "or of bamboo."

Schedule—section I, para 1. For the words " a beam " in the last sentence substitute the words "a balance."

In para 3, between the words "scales" and "are" in the last line, insert the words "used for this test."

In para 4, change the word "Equipoise" in the heading to "correctness."

For the words "in equipoise" in the 1st line substitute the word "correct."

Between the words "counterbalance it" and "in the left hand scale" in the 2nd line insert the words "with stones, sand or any other material."

Omit the words "this time..... left hand," in the 4th line.

For the words, "the same remark..... .....balances" substitute the words "this applies to all beam balances."

In section II, para 2 of the schedule, against the words "and easily applied" in the last line place 3 interrogation marks in the margin.

Also in para 4 thereof against the sentence, "if it be found impossible..... .....test glass," place an interrogation mark in the margin.

Schedule, section III, para (1), omit the words "either" and "or underneath."

In para (8), omit the words "or bamboo." At the end insert the remarks,—

"No reference has been made to spring balances which are now largely used and very apt to go wrong."

No. 24.

Letter No. 3555, dated Camp Mysore, 6—10th June 1904, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

* * *

The Draft Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation are all right.

No. 25

Letter No. 661, dated the 18th June 1904, from the District Magistrate, Chitaldrug District.

* * * *

Has the honor to submit herewith, a memo containing the opinions expressed by the selected experienced local officers and of the non-official gentlemen consulted on the subject together with the marginal remarks of the undersigned, and to state that the draft rules seem suitable and may be brought into force with the small additions and alterations proposed in the memo, if approved.

Messrs. A. Subramanya Iyer, 2nd Assistant Commissioner, B. Venkoba Rao, Treasury Assistant Commissioner, and Mahomed Zahiruddin Meccai, Superintendent of Police, have no suggestions to offer.

Mr. C. Sreekanteswara Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Davangere.

The draft rules seem suitable, but the absolute power "to deface" intended to be vested in the Inspector by para 2, Rule 15, so much depending upon the personnel and status of the officer concerned might perhaps be reserved either for being specially conferred on qualified officers or being exercised by officers *Ex-officio*, if any such are contemplated, else a mere power to seize at the first instance might be vested, defacement following on a reference to the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer he might nominate.

Mr. V. Parthasarathiengar, Amildar, Chitaldrug.

"Kolaga" and "Kandi" are not recognized measures of capacity in town, where "Palla" is the recognized measure when measuring grain in large quantities though they are recognized in villages. Therefore only "Palla" can be recognized under Rule 3, while "Kolaga" and "Kandi" may be omitted to be recognized as measures of capacity. The draft rules may in other respects be adopted.

Mr. B. S. Venkatesaiya. Amildar, Davanagere.

The rule may be so modified as to be in conformity with the present usage of measuring the articles by heaping over the measure; else confusion may arise giving room for fraud.

Remarks of the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Sreekanteswara Iyer seems to confound this rule with clause 4 of Rule 13 which lays down the procedure for the inspection and seizure of false weights and measures. The power to deface contemplated in clause 2 of Rule 15 refers to weights and measures *presented* for verification and I can see no objection to this power being exercised by an officer of the rank of an Inspector if the suggestion made in regard to Rule 13, para (1), does not commend itself to favorable notice.

I do not agree in this suggestion. The object of the rule is to secure uniformity and thereby correct the confusion that now prevails by the use of different standards in different parts of the province.

The general usage is that the measure is heaped and not stricken to the level of the brim and if I understand the rule aright it does not interfere with the existing usage.

Separate measures may be recognized for measuring liquids as to contain a quantity sufficient to the recognized measurer when filled to the level of the brim.

Remarks of the Deputy Commissioner.

A good suggestion deserving of consideration.

A maund should be recognized as a weight of 48 seers as now in practice instead of as one of 40 seers proposed in the rules. If the maund of 48 seers is recognized, it will be easy to calculate the price of the articles sold or purchased in fractional parts; else confusion would be caused

I am not in favor of this suggestion.

Non-official opinion.

Mr. Anantha Chetty, Advocate.—In rule 3 (B) " Kolaga " and " Kandi " may be omitted as the " Palla " answers the purpose. " Kolaga " is the fraction and " Kandi " is the multiple of a " Palla. " There are Kolagas and Kandies of different capaciities in use in different parts of the Paovince. For example, in the Chitaldrug District itself, in some parts Kolaga measures 48 seers and in other parts 64 seers. Consequently, Kandi in those parts measures 960 and 1,280 seers respectively. As these measures have been in use from sime immemorial and have been recognized tystems of measure, the introduction of 8 seers kolaga and 160 seers kandi will cause conusion and lead to errors being committed.

Vide my remarks *supra* on the opinion of Mr. V. Parthasarathiengar, Amildar of Chitaldrug.

Rule 6 may be modified so as to be in conformity with the present usage of measuring grain by heaping over the measure.

Vide my remarks *supra* on the opinion of Mr. B. S. Venkatesiah, Amildar of Davangere.

In rule 9 except the words " weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal " all the rest may be omitted as it would give room for practising deception and fraud if people are allowed to use wooden or metal or bamboo measures as they like. It would be safer to introduce uniform weights and measures all over.

I agree.

In rules 11 and 12 the words " except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable " may be omitted. Even the smallest weight " arapavu " may be so manufactured as to have sufficient space either at the top or bottom for stamping. It is safer to have all weights and measures stamped.

The rules do not appear to me to admit of any modification.

Para 1 of Rule 13.

If the measures are manufactured, verified, stamped and issued by Government to all the applicants, the appointment of an Inspector for each District may be dispensed with. Then according to the rules, the inspection of weights and measures alone remains to be done. This

I don't think it would be practicable to have standard weights and measures manufactured and issued by one central agency under Government supervision. The appointment of an Inspector for each District under the rules seems necessary. The shekdars may also be invested with

powers to inspect and seize false weights and measures. A clause may be added to this effect to Rule 13.

This any one might do without being specially empowered.

work may be easily done by the shekdars. There is a shekdar for each hobli. He may be empowered to inspect the weights and measures in his hobli ; and for this purpose and for the purpose of Section 153 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he may be considered to have been appointed an officer in charge of a Police Station, and may be given full powers to enter any place without a warrant for inspecting and searching for any weights and measures which are false; or if it is not convenient to invest the shekdars with the full powers of the officer in charge of a Police Station for his hobli for the said purpose, the shekdar, as soon as he receives any information or suspects or finds that there are, in any place, weights and measures which are false, he may at once *give information* to the nearest Police Station House-officer who will conduct the search in the presence of the shekdar and act according to Law. It seems to be impracticable for one Inspector for the whole of a District to attend to the wants of all the people without giving room for complaints of delay etc. Stamping and verifying are very important and responsible duties requiring to be done under the direct supervision of a more responsible officer.

The weights and measures manufactured may be supplied to all the taluks for being easily supplied to applicants on payment of cost into the Taluk Treasury.

No. 26

Letter No. 105—8, dated Bangalore, 8th July 1904, from the Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.

* * *

I am directed to state that the draft rules proposed to be issued under the Weights and Measures Regulation, appear to be proper and that the Judges have no further opinion to express.

No. 27

Letter No. 262, dated Bangalore, 13th and 15th July 1904, from the Secretary to Government, Muzrai Department.

* * * *

The draft rules appear suitable.

No. 28

No. 55, dated 20th July 1904, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

* * * * *

The Divisional Officers and 7 only out of 13 Amildars of the District who have rent in their replies as yet are of opinion that the draft rules as proposed may be adopted and no additions or alterations seem to be called for.

In their Resolutions, herewith submitted in original, received through the Vice-President of the Mysore City Municipality, the merchants of the Mysore City have made certain observations which may be considered when passing the draft rules in question. English translation of the Resolution also is appended hereto.

The reports of the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the taluks as also those of the Amildars are herewith submitted in original for information.

I beg to submit the following few observations of my own on the draft rules:—

In section 6 it is stated as follows:—

> "In the absence of usage or on express or implied understanding to the contrary it is *assumed* that in measuring an article by any of the recognized measures of capacity, the measure is not to be heaped etc." But this assumption seems to be not quite correct as the prevailing usage appears to be to heap, as in the case of grain, the article in a conical form, projecting over the brim. This would not be the case if the practice was not profitable to the dealer. It can now be safely presumed that the quantity of grain so dealt with is less than what a standard measure of capacity would contain; and this seems to be the reason why the merchants of the Mysore City take exception to this practice, in their Resolution No. 2. I think therefore that what is assumed in the section under reference must be insisted upon and a rule to that effect framed.

As regards the latter part of the section under reference, I may be allowed to submit that in cases of salt, sugar-candy

chunan and similar articles, it would be more satisfactory to get them dealt out by a measure of weight rather than by a measure of capacity for obvious reasons.

The appointment of one single Inspector for the whole District for working out the rules, is, I am afraid, not likely to be quite successful unless he is given a subordinate staff of sufficient status to help him in the work of supervision and check. If the maximum of efficiency in supervision is to be attained at the minimum of cost, I would suggest that all Revenue Executive Officers of and above the rank of Revenue Inspectors be made *ex-officio* testing officers of weights and measures subordinate to the Inspector who in his turn will be subordinate to the Amildar of the Taluk concerned.

[ENCLOSURE 1 to No. 29.]

* * * *

Translation of the resolution passed by the merchants of the Mysore City at a meeting held in the Rangacharlu Hall on the 12th day of June 1904.

1. There is no inconvenience felt now in measuring articles by the existing measures and weights. But if Government are pleased to direct the adoption of the proposed measures and weights throughout the State, the draft rules may be passed.

2. The proposal to sell articles brimful in measures of capacity will interfere with the quick transaction of business beside being attended with confusion. It is therefore prayed that the present usage *viz.*, of selling the articles heaped in measures may continue.

3. The practice of selling liquid such as castor oil, sweet oil, milk and curds in *measures* and ghee, cocoanut oil and such like articles in weights may be allowed.

4. It is requested that Government may supply the standard measures and weights to merchants in exchange for those which they are now using.

5. As a safeguard to merchants, it is requested that the rule requiring them to get their weights and measures tested once in 5 years be notified to them by Government Notification before the operation is to commence.

6. The inspection of weights and measures and weighing instruments by inspector should be made in the presence of respectable panchayetdars. All the offences committed in violence of the Regulation should be tried by Magistrates of the 1st Class in the presence of panchayetdars or they be provided with test measures to adjudicate cases.

7. In regard to the rule that all applications for the verification and stamping of weights and measures accompanied by a fee of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with shall be addressed to the local Amildar or Deputy Amildar, it is to be observed that it be made to apply to Taluk Head-quarters, the District Head-quarters being excepted where they may be made to the Vice-President of the Municipality and the application fee remitted altogether.

[ENCLOSURE 2 TO No. 29.]

Translation of the resolution passed by the merchants of the Mysore City at a meeting held in the Rangacharlu Hall on the 5th day of June 1904.

All the weights and measures now in use may be allowed to be continued.

[ENCLOSURE 3 TO No. 29.]

Letter No. 660, dated 2nd May 1904, from the Assistant Commissioner, French Rocks Division, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

* * * *

Section 6.—The universal practice seems to be to heap the grain in the measure till it takes a conical shape and the surplus grain falls off.

Again a rule may with advantage, be inserted enjoining the testing and inspection of the weights and measures on shandy days by the Police or Revenue Officers and submission of brief reports to the Amildar, insisted upon.

The rules framed above may be adopted as they are clear and practical.

[ENCLOSURE 4 TO No. 29.]

Letter No. 963, dated the 7th May 1904, from the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

* * * *

In the opinion of the undersigned, the draft Rule published by Government, under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, will do well, and be a great boon to the public. The sooner it is passed, the better is for the general public.

[ENCLOSURE 5 TO No. 29.]

Letter No. 85, dated 30th April 1904, from the Acting Extra Assistant Commissioner, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

* * * *

I consulted with some of the merchants in this Division.

2. The rules prescribe uniform weights and measures throughout the Province. This dispenses with the usage of selling different articles in different weights or measures such as seers of 24, 26 or 28 tolas or maunds of 40, 42, 44, 46½ and 48 seers or candies of 100, 160, 180, 230, 240, or 320 seers according to the custom prevailing in different localities. It does not, on the other hand, prohibit the usage of purchasing articles heaped in the recognized measures, or otherwise it would increase labor on the part of dealers and consume considerable portion of time of sellers and purchasers. Further the appointment of Inspector for the purpose of testing and stamping weights and measures is calculated to bring the rules into force throughout the Province, and check promptly the breach of the same. The merchants also are willing to adopt the prescribed weights and measures when they are available freely for sale. I am therefore of opinion that there is nothing to be said against the rules proposed to be issued.

[ENCLOSURE 6 TO No. 29.]

Letter No. 138, dated the 5th May 1904, from the City Magistrate of Mysore, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

* * * *

Has the honor to report that the draft rules in the opinion of the undersigned may be adopted as they stand at present and that no additions or alterations are needed.

[ENCLOSURE 7 TO No. 29.]

No. 197, dated 27th April 1904, from the Amildar, Gundlupet Taluk, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

* * * *

The draft rules are well fitted to be adopted as they do not savour of any hardship to traders and on the contrary has the merit of bringing all their private weights and measures in conformity with the standard ones.

[ENCLOSURE 8 TO No. 29.]

No. 150, dated the 7th May 1904, from the Amildar, Nelamangala.

I beg to suggest that the following may be inserted in the draft rules about weights and measurs.

13 (3) As it is necessary to know in the Taluk office what steps have been taken about the application for verification and stamping etc., under para 14 referred to the Inspector by the Amildar and Deputy Amildar, the following may be added after the word 'him' in the 2nd line: "And send a copy of it to the local Taluk office for reference and record.

The words "if required" must be omitted in the 2nd line. The condition of giving certificate "if required" will not facilitate the finding of truth during inspection by the higher inspecting authorities as they will not be able to know who is in fault and whether the verification etc., is made in proper time. So by omitting "if required" in the 2nd line, not only there will be no neglect of duty but truth will come out during inspection.

As shekdars frequent the villages in their jurisdiction, it will be convenient for the public if they are also empowered to inspect weights and measures, etc., and take action for the purpose under Section 153 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and be deemed as an officer in charge of a Police Station to enter without a warrant any place within his jurisdiction for the purpose of inspecting or searching for, etc. So I beg to suggest that after "his" in the 2nd line the words "and shekdar" my be inserted.

14. (3) As one Inspector will be in charge of the whole District if all the applications for verification etc., be referred to him, there will be much delay in disposing them off and thus the parties will be unnecessarily put to much inconvenience and trouble. So I suggest that instead of the words "for disposal" in the 1st line the following may be inserted "After stamping them for verification."

15. The operation of testing the weights and measures applies by this para only to the Inspectors, but I would suggest that another sub-column may be added as following:—

"The Deputy Commissioner may, if necessary, empower any other Revenue authority to do all the duties under the above para 2."

The other sections call for no remarks.

No. 29

No. 51, dated the 25th July 1904, from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

* * *

Undersigned has the honor to state that he has given his careful attention to the subject and has also had the benefit of the opinion of some officers and non-official gentlemen in the District. Some of the opinions to hand are not agreed on a few minor particulars. But undersigned begs leave to state that the Draft Rules are carefully and comprehensively drawn up in every particular and cannot in his opinion be improved upon.

[ENCLOSURE to No. 30].

Letter No. 6, dated the 14th July 1904, from the 2nd General Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur.

I have carefully studied the rules in question and feel no hesitation as to their suitability to the actual needs of the existing situation, with regard to the subject.

No. 30

Letter No. 181, dated 16th September 1904, from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

* * *

I have the honor to submit herewith copies of the views expressed by the marginally mentioned official and non-official gentlemen supplementing them with my own opinion which is as follows:—

1 Mr. K. Mathan, B.A., General Assistant Commissioner.
2 Mr. B. Ramaswamaiya, B.A., B.L., Treasury Assistant Commissioner.
3 Mr. Kalasapur Thammaiya, Coffee Planter, Belur Taluk, and District Board Member.

2. The European Planters' Association while welcoming the proposed change in so far that it is a change for the better in existing circumstances, is not in favour of the issue of any rules, however good until the issue of the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the advisability of introducing the metric system of weights and measures in England and until the Government of India undertakes a comprehensive legislation for the whole of India. The ideas expressed are undoubtedly important and worthy of deep consideration; but as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Draft Regulation at page 219, Part III of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 24th October 1901,

the scope of this legislation is not to introduce the use of new standards of weights and measures but " to secure adherence to those ascertained by local enquiry to be the standard already in vogue in particular areas ", and the Government expressly exempt the British or Metric systems of weights and measures from the scope of the proposed rules. Further it is mentioned that these rules are intended to make the provisions of the Indian Penal Code enforcible by fixing the standard of weights and measures, and thereby to facilitate the detection of fraud and bring offenders to justice. The passing of rules under the Regulation after mature consideration therefore appears very desirable.

3. The Association also objects to the use of the *khandi* measure on the ground that its retention involves confusion as the *khandi*, *khandaga* and *candy* are likely to be confused one with the other. In Malnad places a " heru " which is a measure of 240 seers is in use but in Maidan parts it is an equivalent of 180 seers so that there is no uniformity regarding this measure. It is not included in the proposed rules, and for the same reason the khandi may also be dispensed with. But the well-known and uniform Palla equals 100 seers may be adopted.

4. The next point for consideration is the manufacture of weights and measures. Rule 4 while authorising the Superintendent of Central Jail to manufacture and make available for purchase the more commonly used weights and measures, does not prohibit the manufacture of standard weights and measures by private individuals. So long as they conform to the standard fixed by Government subject to the margin of error as fixed by Rule 7, I venture to state that the manufacture of these by private agency may be altogether expressly prohibited as a means of obviating the necessity for testing and minimising the chances of fraud. Weights and measures might be made available for sale at all Police Stations and at the Taluk and District Treasuries for the convenience of the public.

5. Rule 6 of the proposed rules lays down that in the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it is assumed that in measuring any grain or substance, the measure should not be heaped above the level of the brim but merely filled up to such level. I beg to suggest that heaped measure alone should be adopted in measuring grains and all articles that are not liquid. The proposed method of measuring to the brim only by

striking off the top of the grain or substance will facilitate fraud, as a skilful but unscrupulous person could easily deceive ignorant people by keeping the measures in a slanting position and by striking off the top deeper. Mr. Matthan however does not approve of this proposal on the ground that the diameter of the measure is not fixed.

6. There seems to be a general feeling that the margin of error allowed for different weights and measures is too small and that it should be greater. I believe when once the manufacture and sale of weights and measures by private agency are prohibited as suggested above the question of the margin of error would not arise.

7. It is proposed in Rule 9 that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo. It may be observed that the operation of heat and cold in causing expansion and contraction is greater in the case of bamboo and wood than in the case of metals. To obviate margin of error on this account I would suggest that such measures be prohibited. Apart from this whenever a heaped measure is used the thickness of the rim of a bamboo or wooden measure permits of a larger quantity of grain being heaped than in the case of metal measures, the rims of which are thinner. Hence measures of metal only whether below a seer or not, may be prescribed.

8. Last, though not least, the personnel to watch the working of the Regulation and the Rules thereunder must of necessity be such as to see that the provisions of the rules are carried out to the best advantage of the people. Unless the Inspector of Weights and Measures proposed to be appointed under the rules be given a sufficiently high salary, he might become a source of constant oppression to ignorant people. It is to be hoped therefore that his salary will be such as would keep him above temptation.

9. The other rules appear to me to be workable and desirable.

[Enclosure 1 to No. 31].

Letter No. 275, dated the 20th May 1904, from the General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan, to the Deputy Commissioner Hassan District.

* * *

The undersigned has consulted certain merchants, lawyers, etc., regarding the pro-

posed rules. They approve of all the rules except the following:—

Rule 6. All the gentlemen who were consulted were of opinion that in measuring grains and all articles that are not liquid, the heaped measure should be used. As however, the quantity of the article that is thus heaped will depend on the diameter of the measure, and as this diameter is not fixed, the undersigned considers that the proposed rule may remain unaltered.

Rule No. 7. All the gentlemen consulted were of opinion, that the margin of error allowed was too small. For a weight of 4 maunds a margin of five grains is practically no margin at all. If weights and measures which differ from the standard weights and measures by more than this infinitesimal variations are deemed to be false measures, almost every merchant and trader will be constantly liable to prosecution. The gentlemen consulted were of opinion and the undersigned agrees with them that a much larger margin of excess and deficiency should be allowed and that this variation should be as a certain percentage. In the proposed rule the variations allowed for a 4-maund weight and for a 20-seer weight are the same. The margin in respect of a 4-maund weight should, it is considered, be 4 times the margin in respect of a 1-maund weight and so on. It is suggested that for weights of half a seer and upwards the deficiency should not be greater than $\frac{1}{8}$th% and the excess not greater than $\frac{1}{4}$th%. In weights of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer the maximum deficiency and excess may be $\frac{1}{16}$th% and $\frac{1}{8}$th% respectively.

Similarly with regard to measures of capacity the rule seems to contemplate the manufacture of khandi measures. In practice such large measures are not in use the largest measure in use in these parts being not more than 20 seers. With regard to measures of capacity the margin of variation proposed is a maximum deficiency of $\frac{1}{8}$th% and a maximum excess of $\frac{1}{4}$th%.

Rule 13. The persons who were consulted were all of opinion that unless the Inspector of Weights and Measures appointed under this rule was given a very decent salary he might become a source of constant oppression of the ignorant masses. There is no doubt much truth in this. It is not known what status the Inspector of Weights and Measures will have; but it is to be hoped that his salary will be such as to keep him above temptation.

The gentlemen consulted were also of opinion that the stamping of weights and

measures of private manufacture was inadvisable and that no weights and measures except such as were manufactured and supplied by Government were to be recognised. This, the undersigned does not consider to be possible. The demand for weights and measures is a constant one and it cannot be expected that a Government agency can keep up with that demand. Further the price of articles thus manufactured by Government may be more than what the poor people can afford.

[ENCLOSURE 2 to No. 31].

No. 68, dated Hassan, 12th May 1904, from the Try. Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

* * *

2. The opinion of certain selected non-official gentlemen having also been called for in the docket under reply the gentlemen mentioned in the margin were requested to meet and discuss the question. Three of the members were present as noted and the subject having been carefully discussed the members recorded it as their opinion that the following additions and alterations might be made in the rules:—

Messrs. Alasingrachar, Municipal Commissioner and Contractor (absent).
M. Lakshminarasimha Iyengar, Municipal Commissioner and Pleader (present).
Basettappa, Municipal Commissioner and Merchant (present).
D. Naranappa, Municipal Commissioner and Merchant (present)

I All weights and measures at least those below a seer should be exclusively manufactured by Government agency out of metal. The use of bamboo measures allowed by the rules should be prohibited entirely as with such measures deception is easily practised.

II The standard weights and measures should be available for sale at the Taluk and District Treasuries and all Police Stations for the sake of convenience to the people.

III In case the entire use of bamboo and wooden measures of capacity is abolished as proposed in para I above, then the work of verification and stamping higher measures of capacity and weight should be done only at the Taluk and District Treasuries in the presence of the Treasury Officers.

IV There may be an intermediate standard of measure between a seer and a kolaga of 8 seers, as measuring out with the large kolaga will be found to entail some physical difficulty when the quantities to be measured out are large, such intermediate measure may be a "balla" of four seers.

Note—This was a suggestion by Mr. Basettappa but the other members present did not consider it specially necessary of adoption.

3. The other rules as laid down in the notification appear satisfactory and to fully answer the purpose they are intended to serve and may be adopted.

No. 31.

Subject No. 12 D. R. A. Proys. of 1903.

Uniform weights and measures may be prescribed by law.

Messrs. Vasudeva Rao and Annaiya Pandit said that a seer might be made equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Reply of Government.—

Rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation of 1902 have been drafted and are now under the consideration of Government. The suggestion will be considered along with the Draft Rules. The Legislative Department will note the suggestion.

MGCPB—30—31-3-05.

Weights

GENTLEMEN.—What I have to say applies to both Weights and Measures, but the proposition before you refers to Weights only—I have reserved the question of Measures for subsequent discussion, because it is of a more controversial nature.

2. It is no exaggeration to say that the "standardisation" of Weights and Measures has agitated India for over a century and it seems that the problem stands very little nearer solution to day than it stood 100 years ago. The chief cause of this chaos is that the particular has been permitted to dominate over the general, the local over the universal, the parochial over the cosmopolitan. By acquiescing in this policy we have shut our eyes to the historical fact that, provided trade thrives, the most generally recognised system of Weights and Measures must supersede local varieties, and in course of time, parochial varieties must eventually go to the wall. For instance, the Scottish mile of 5,920 ft. or the Irish mile of 6,720 ft. have given place to the statute mile of 5,280 ft. and we prefer "gallons" to the "anker" "kilderkin," "rundlet," "tierce" and "puncheon." In exactly the same way the Company's rupee killed out the "various and perplexing currency" of Gopaulis and Kanteroys, and a host of other systems that puzzled every one at the end of the 18th century.

3. Moreover, a widely recognised system of weights and measures is a condition precedent to commercial prosperity, both internal and foreign. That the system of Measures now in vogue in Southern India is parochial cannot be denied. I find that in the Madras Presidency alone 20 different kinds of seers have been standardised and more than 20 other additional units which go by the deliciously vague term of "Measures."

4. Our *Weights* are not quite so bad, but I do not think they can be considered satisfactory. The Maund for instance varies from the Bengal or Railway maund of 82 2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs 10 oz 11 drs, and the Bazaar maund of 82 lbs. 2 oz 3 drs, to the Bombay maund of 28 lbs which, I believe, answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, to the Madras maund which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs and others at 24 lbs. I find that the maund recognised by the Mysore Government is 24 lbs 10 ounces, 14·55 drachms. I further read that in Coorg and some Coffee Districts of Mysore, a maund of 28 lbs is used, and that in Bangalore Pettah, the merchants buy by the maund of 25½ lbs and sell by the maund of 24 lbs. The Mysore cotton maund is 27 lbs; in short, the only answer to the question "what is a maund?" seems to be that a maund is not a maund but an entirely different weight of the same name.

5. Again, we learn that a seer is the 40th part of a maund. But then some seers weigh 80 rupees and other seers weigh 24 rupees, and I read of a seer in Trichinopoly which weighs 75 rupees. But there is yet an additional horror. I am informed that the Mysore seer equals 24 Raja rupees, which are equal in weight to about 23½ British rupees.

6. Lastly, there is the Kandy. Now I read in one book of reference that a Madras Kandy=500 lbs, in an other, that a Madras Kandy=480 lbs. If, however, you happen to be buying sandal wood, you get 560 lbs to the maund. It may interest you to know the ideas of a kandy prevalent in Malabar. They are as follows:—

Cannanore (coffee)	=680⅜ lbs.
Do (pepper)	=618¾ lbs.
Do (cardamoms)	=660 lbs.
Cochin (yarn)	=672 lbs.
Do (oil)	=656 lbs.
Calicut	=700 lbs.
Do	=560 (for Government salt and coir yarn).
Palghat	=500 lbs.
Tellicherry	=660 lbs.
Quilandi	=773 lbs.
Badagara	=660 lbs.

7. As regards the Civil and Military Station, the question of standardising weights and measures has been "under correspondence" since 1871. I shall not weary you by recapitulating its tedious history. In 1871, the Government of India passed an Act "to provide for the "ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British "India." This Act prescribed that "the primary standard of weights should be called a seer, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India equal, when weighed, in a vacuum to the weight known in France as the *Kilogramme de Archives.*" It prescribed further that the units for weights and measures should be, "for weights, the said seer; for measures of capacity a measure containing one such seer of water at its maximum density weighed in a vacuum."

8. That Act has remained for nearly 40 years a dead letter. The Government of India has so far issued no Notification whatever under the Act and in 1895 they definitely abandoned the idea of prescribing uniform weights and measures for British Territory.

9. But, though the question has been dropped by the Government of India, it has by no means been given up by this Commission. The first stage was reached after many heated discussions in a Resolution of 26th March 1903, that no further action be taken in the matter pending the passing by the Mysore Government of Rules and Regulations under the Weights and Measures Regulation of 1902.

10. But the matter did not rest there, and in April 1907, the Commission resolved that the Government of India be requested to treat the Civil and Military Station as a special area and apply thereto a set of standard weights and measures, or, if this could not be done, that the weights and measures that will be adopted by the Mysore Durbar be applied to the Station. In reply to this the President was informed that the draft rules were still under consideration by the Durbar, and the question of prescribing standards for the Station should remain in abeyance till the promulgation of the Mysore rules.

11. I find that on 27th August 1907 a strong representation was made by the Bangalore Trades Association to the President of this Commission protesting against the continuance of the existing anarchy. "We have", they write, "during the last week purchased from several places in Bangalore packets of merchandise so that we can lay before you the various weights that are now given as being the equivalent of one viss, *i. e.*, 3 lbs 2 oz. We received from shop"—

No 1—2 lbs 15½ oz.
No 2—2 lbs 14 oz.
No 3—3 lbs
No 4—2 lbs 15½ oz.
No 5—3 lbs
No 6—2 lbs 14 oz.

12 It was further pointed out that "the present weights used in the bazaar are simply pieces of iron or stone and in very few cases indeed are English pound weights used, so that there is absolutely no check." Unfortunately we are still "no forrader."

13 Now the questions before us this morning are briefly these :—

(1.) Are there any standards that we can adopt conveniently as units of weight, and if so, which standard should we select ?

(2.) What means should we adopt to enforce our standard ?

First, then, is there a standard available, and if so what ?

14 The Mysore Durbar, the Government of Madras and, *a fortiori* the Government of India, have a very difficult and delicate task to perform if they wish to introduce a uniform standard throughout their respective jurisdictions. They have to deal with vast populations using a vast multitude of different standards, varying with each rural tract and each urban

centre; variations in local practice cannot, by them, be ignored. But this Commission have only one town to consider, and I am inviting an expression of your opinion as to what is our best interest, to what system should we most profitably adapt ourselves. Shall we follow the lead of Mysore or of Madras or of the Government of India, or is there another alternative?

15. Now I am very strongly of opinion that any attempt to adapt our system of weights and measures to the existing practices in the villages of the Madras Presidency or Mysore State which are essentially agricultural is foredoomed to failure. My reasons for so believing are two:—

(1) It is impossible to construct a system that will fit in with the innumerable diversities of local weights and measures in the different parts of the State.

(2) Even if such a system were constructed it would be bound to give way before long, under the influence of external trade, to a system more widely recognised. In the long run the unifying forces of assimilation must break down parochial conservatism.

16. On the other hand, I know of only two systems of weights which have a really world wide commercial recognition, viz. (A) the Metric and (B) Avoirdupois.

A.—THE METRIC SYSTEM.

17. I have already alluded to the fact that the metric system was sanctioned by the Government of India nearly 40 years ago.

18. Fortunately for us this standard has remained a dead letter from the date of its inception. I say "fortunately," because the Kilogramme and its multiples and sub-multiples answer to no known weight in India and its introduction would involve a gigantic disturbance of the existing conditions of trade and commerce. Moreover, the decimal system of sub-multiples is awkward and a people used to halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths would find it very difficult to assimilate the notation of decimal fractions.

B.—AVOIRDUPOIS.

19. The Avoirdupois system, on the other hand, with the English pound as its unit, is fully as widely recognised as the metric system and has the additional advantage of being perfectly familiar to the population of this Station, and of having its sub-multiples based on the familiar principle of the sub-divisions of the rupee.

20. Now I contend that the English pound is the best unit for the Station on the following three grounds:—

(1) The various seers, visses and maunds, whether Railway maunds, Retail maunds, Madras maunds, or Bombay maunds, in vogue, must ultimately be expressed in terms of the English pound before a bargain can be struck.

(2) All big contracts, e. g., all Municipal and Military contracts for straw or hay or fuel, and all military contracts for grain are expressed in terms of pounds.

(3) The pound is already in general use in the station bazaars. On personal inspection I ascertained that the following articles can be purchased by the pound:—

Butter, ghee, tamarind, sugar, jaggery, onions, soap-nut, flour, potatoes, and butchers meat; and most of the merchants who deal in these articles keep a set of pound weights with multiples and sub-multiples.

21. But I by no means propose to transplant to Bangalore the whole of the avoirdupois system which I consider unnecessarily cumbrous and complex. In some points, Great Britain lags behind the Empire. For instance, in British India we divide an acre into 100 cents, and the consequent notation is admirably neat and convenient; whereas, I believe the English school children are still struggling with the annoying fact that $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards make one square rod, square pole or square perch and that 40 square rods, square poles, or square perches, make one rood, and that an acre contains four roods; and I believe even in

the XXth century that measures of area are still expressed in the old country in terms of roods, square rods, square poles and square perches. It is not desirable for India to copy this clumsy terminology.

22 Similarly, the English hundred weight contains not 100 but 112 lbs, a very unfortunate fact, the clumsiness of which has been recognised by our cousins in Canada and the United States, where a cwt. is 100 lbs, a quarter 25 lbs and a ton 2,000 lbs instead of the awkward 2,240 lbs of the old country.

23 I think it would be most undesirable to introduce into the Cantonment the complicated English notation which worried us so sadly in our boyhood, of ounces, stones, quarters, cwts and tons, and I would suggest that all that is necessary for us is to use the pound as the unit to express the larger weights in terms of fives, tens and hundreds, as we do in the case of our rupee notation, and to express the sub-multiples in terms of halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, on the anna principle so familiar to every class of the community.

24 A Bangalore merchant who buys goods in Bombay must buy them by the Bombay maund of 28 lbs. Before he gets them to Bangalore he must convert the weight from the Bombay maund of 28lbs to Bengal maund of 82 2/7lbs, in order to ascertain the cost of freight. Thirdly, when he gets them to Bangalore and wants to quote prices to his customers, he must convert the figures to Madras maunds of 25 lbs.

25 The interesting point in these complicated calculations is that each of these several different varieties of maund has to be expressed in terms of the pound avoirdupois. It passes my comprehension why, having once expressed the weight in pounds, we cannot continue to express it in pounds instead of converting it into something else. In short, the English pound is a sort of *Lingua Franca*, in the commercial world, and it is only through the medium of the pound that the merchants of one Province can make themselves intelligible to the merchants of another. *De facto*, though not *de jure*, the pound is for all practical purposes the actual ultimate standard of weight, not only in the Civil and Military Station, but also throughout India and, I may add, through most of the civilised world, and the reform I am now proposing is not (and I am very emphatic on this point), is not I say, a change in standard but merely a simplification of terminology.

26 What means should we adopt to enforce our standard. Now two policies are possible with regard to weights and measures.

(1). Government may accept the weights and measures in local use and simply standardise them by providing authorised standards which the Tradesmen's weights and measures must confirm ; or

(2). Government may go further and prescribe certain weights and measures, the use of which alone shall be legal, thus setting aside certainly some, and probably all those in local use.

27. For many reasons the former policy appears the only reasonable and practicable plan. This policy has been neatly expressed in a letter on this office file which deserves quoting. "The inducement to bazaarmen to get their weights and measures stamped by the Government establishment is an indirect one. A bazaarman cannot be prosecuted for using an unstamped weight or measure, but if the weight or measure actually given by him is less than the professed weight or measure, he is liable to be prosecuted under the Penal Code and the burden of proof will be upon him. Moreover, so far as the confidence of his customers is concerned, he is always at a disadvantage compared with his rivals who use stamped weights and measures."

28 Gentlemen, I am not an abolitionist, and I do not recommend the abolition of the seer. What I do maintain is that the elusive seer does not deserve encouragement so long as we have in our midst standard weight of world wide reputation. My proposal is to recognise officially only the pound and its multiples in the decimal system and its sub-multiples in the anna system, and I firmly believe that, if we do this and if only the public will back us

by insisting on quotations in terms of pounds, and by purchasing only of such merchants as sell by the pound, that the elusive seer will speedily die of cold neglect.

29 If you will accept this position. I think the indirect method sketched out in the above quotation will suffice for our needs.

30 Nevertheless, I should like, if possible, that the maintenance of avoirdupois weights should be made compulsory.

31 The only question remaining is to formally legalise the English pound. In Mysore this work is done by the Durbar; in the Madras Presidency the question is controlled by the Board of Revenue and the Revenue Department. In Burma and the Central Provinces, I understand, that Municipal Committees are empowered to standardise weights and measures to be used within their limits. To my mind, in virtue of my dual personality, it is immaterial whether the control vests in this Commission or in the Collector's Office. I have recommended a reference to the Collector, because I think that the co-operation of the Government executive will strengthen our cause.

F. J. RICHARDS,

COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AND

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

31st March 1910.

3 AUG 1910

MEASURES.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with great diffidence that I lay before you proposals for the standardisation of measures of capacity in the Civil and Military Station, for the subject is exceedingly intricate.

I. Testing Medium.

In the first place owing to variations of local practice in heaping or striking grain in measures of varying diameter and owing also to the primitive methods of estimating capacity by weight of grain there is an extraordinary vagueness in the terminology of measures and no generally recognised medium of comparison.

II. Multiplicity of Standards.

In the second place the number of different standards existing is infinite, every village seems to have its own and sometimes there are several standards for a single village and it is not uncommon for merchants to buy in one standard and sell in another.

III. Standard Units.

Lastly there is no unit of capacity which enjoys anything like such wide recognition as the Tola, the English pound or the Kilogram, and there is no Indian Standard with more than a parochial vogue.

I. Testing Medium.

The first point is to determine by what medium capacity can best be gauged.

A. Grain Test.

I read the following in the Mysore Gazetteer, "The Pakka Sèr is formed by mixing equal quantities of the 9 kinds of grain (Rice, Uddu (Black gram), Hesaru (Green gram), Hurali (Horse gram), Togeri (Dhall), Avare (Beans), Kadale (Bengal gram), Ellu (Gingelly), and Wheat) and then by taking of the mixture 84 Rs. Weight, which is put into a vessel that will exactly contain it when heaped. This serves for a standard and measures 74·8125 cubical inches, or 3,592 gallons" (Mysore Gazetteer 1 page 810.)

I don't think, Gentlemen, you will find this test quite unsuited for domestic purposes. You are of course at liberty to try it. But the use of the nine grains as a test of capacity is by no means universal. For instance, in the early seventies, in compiling a list of measures in vogue in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue expressed the capacity in tolas weight of rice. But in introducing these standards into the Mofussil, local practice was followed, and in some places gram was substituted for rice, and to make matters worse, new gram was used in some places, old gram in others, and old and new gram mixed elsewhere. As ordinary gram is 3 or 4% heavier than rice and as there is a difference of 16 or 17% between new gram and old, the resultant confusion is easier imagined than described. Additional variety was provided by the fact that in some places measures were "heaped" and in others "struck," and in the case of "heaped" measures, variations in the diameter of the measures lead to corresponding variations in the contents of the heap.

To this day the Madras Presidency has been unable to extricate itself from the tangle, and in the official conversion Tables which deal with the local measures in 296 different Stations, the contents are expressed in rice tolas and in the number of sèrs of 80 tolas weight to two places of decimals per local measures of rice, paddy, two kinds of Cholam, Kambu Ragi, Varagu, Varigalu, Millet, Samai and Horse gram, while the diameter of each local measures is carefully recorded and an appendix is added "showing the weight in tolas of heaps of certain grains for different diameters," the diameters varying from 10 inches to 1½ and another appendix gives for each District equivalents of weight in tolas of certain grains per volume of 100 fluid ounces. It is curious to note that this weight of 100 fluid ounces of certain grains varies in different Districts.

B.S.O. II pp 605-618.

To the mere occidental this practice of estimating capacity by weight of grain is rather confusing. For instance, some years ago Sir F. H. Holland was investigating the iron ores of Salem District and he asked what weight of metal could be obtained by local smelters from a given quantity of ore. The Officer who conducted the experiments reported the quantity of ore in "measures" and when asked the capacity of the measures used he reported "80 Tolas." Applying this standard the Geological Department were astonished to find that the weight of metal produced by smelting weighed much more than the ore from which it was produced. The mystery was cleared up only when the experimenting Officer explained that the "measure" used contained 80 Tolas weight of rice and not of ore.

I have dwelt at length on this topsy turvy method of testing capacity by weight of grain, because, in spite of its clumsiness and uncertainty and its utter inadequacy for modern requirements, it shows a most pertinacious and pernicious vitality. I think that you will agree with me that the method is an impossible one, that it sets a premium on dishonesty and that we cannot countenance it.

B. Water Test.

The modern medium for testing capacity is water, and the unit of measurement is either (a) a given bulk or (b) a given weight of water.

(a) For instance under the metric system the litre is a cube of one-tenth of a meter; and the gallon is sometimes expressed in terms of cubic inches (277½) or cubic feet (·16).

(b) Similarly I under act XXXI of 1871 the Standard sèr measure contains exactly one Kilogram "of water at its maximum density weighed in a vacuum." Under the draft rules for the Mysore Government Notification No. 147 dated 7th March 1904 it was proposed that the standard sér measure should contain 80 tolas of water at its maximum density and under nominal atmospheric pressure and the English Imperial gallon contains 10 lbs. of water.

I think you will agree with me that water is the only safe practical test of capacity and that though it is not absolutely necessary that the contents in water of our standard measure should weigh exactly the same as our unit of weight, or a multiple thereof, it would at least be convenient to establish some such definite relation between the two.

II Multiplicity of Standards.

Among the 296 different stations for which standards are prescribed in the Standing Orders of the Madras Board of Revenue there are 20 different kinds of sèr and 22 different kinds of "measures" or "padi". These are shown in appendix I and II. But the difficulty of distinguishing between these 42 different standards is child's play when measures other than the sér and "measure" are considered. For instance in Malabar "The Macleod sèr, introduced in 1802 bythe Principal Collector of that name, is the standard grain measure in Palghat Walavanad and North Malabar, and in Calicut and Ponnani the half,

sèr is used. Liberally heaped as is the practice, its normal contents, are 130 tolas of rice. In Cochin a nali of 43 tolas, and in Manjeri and Manantoddy local sèrs containing 92 and 90 tolas respectively are in use. The multiples and sub-multiples of the sèr are malis, uris, olaks and alaks, and throughout Malabar the nali = 2 uris = 4 olaks = 8 alaks. But the capacity of the nali varies greatly in different towns. Expressed in tolas of rice, in Ponnani and Pudiyangadi it contains $43\frac{1}{3}$ tolas, in Cochin 43 tolas, in North Malabar, Chavakkad and Tirurangadi $32\frac{1}{2}$, in Manantoddy $22\frac{1}{2}$, in Calicut 26, in Palghat and South Walavanad $21\frac{2}{3}$, in Manjeri 18 and in Perintalmanna $16\frac{1}{4}$. In South Malabar the para is more commonly used in selling paddy and other grains. The Palghat and Calicut paras contain 10 edangalis or 40 Nàlis, the Perintalmanna para 60 nalis and the Ponnani para 30 nalis. In North Malabar the para is not often used, but the edangali contains 4 nalis, and is the equivalent of the Macleod sèr.

"Liquid measures are still more complex, and it is impossible to reduce them to a common denominator. As in grain measures, the nali = 2 uris = 4 olaks = 8 alaks, but there all uniformity ends. In Calicut and North Malabar bigger measures are called kuttis and padams, and the commonest table is as follows:—

4 nalis or $1\frac{1}{2}$ Macleod sèr	...	...	1 kutti.
16 kuttis	...	...	1 padam.
8 padams	...	...	1 candy.

But the kutti is the equivalent in some places of $1\frac{3}{4}$ Macleod sèrs in others of $2\frac{1}{2}$. In South Malabar the chodana, measuring variously 16, 20, 24 and 30 nalis, is the multiple of the padam." (Malabar Gazetteer p. 262).

Again in Trichinopoly District the ryots "measure" or padi varies in capacity from 116 tolas of rice, to 58 Tolas, 60 Tolas and 76 Tolas. "The padi is everywhere the starting point of a scale of measures, but the scales differ as much as the capacity of the padis. Thus a Marakkal contains 4 padis in Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, Udaiyarpalaiyam and Pudukkottai, 8 padis in Musiri and Perambalur, and 6 padis in Karur; and in all these localities a kalam contains 12 marakkals. In Trichinopoly taluk a smaller kalam of $10\frac{1}{2}$ marakkals co-exists with the larger kalam. There is a vallam of 4 padis in Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur and parts of Musiri, and a moda of 16 vallams of 64 padis in Karur and Namakkal. Again a Muttai (load) of 14 marakkals or 36 padis is used in Trichinopoly, and one of 24 marakkals or 96 padis in Udayarpalaiyam; and a podi (pack load) of 384 padies in Karur, Namakkal and Musiri, and of 288 padis in Perambalur. Finally a (cart load) of 12 kalams is used in Kulittalai and Musiri. In the former taluk this contains 576 padis, and in the latter twice as many, but the weight of both is the same." (Trichinopoly Gazetteer p. 178).

Again in South Arcot grain is measured wholesale by the Kalam of 12 Marakkals. But the Marakkal varies wildly. In 4 Taluks it equals 3 heaped Madras measures, in Cuddalore and Chidambaram its equivalent is 2 M.M, in three other towns its equivalent is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Madras measures and in Vriddachalam it is said to be approximately equal to $1\frac{15}{16}$ Madras measures.

II. Standard units.

This formidable array of standards is not without its advantage. On the one hand it affords a large and comprehensive choice, on the other hand there is safety in numbers, and I submit it would not involve a serious dislocation of commerce if we ignored the whole multitude and invented a new standard of our own. No doubt it was this feeling that led the Government of India to fix the Standard sèr measure at one Kilogram of water, and the Government of

Foot note.—80 Tolas weight of water= 32 32/35 fluid ounces or 22/35 liquid pounds.

Mysore to suggest in the draft rules already referred to, that the standard sèr should contain 80 Tolas weight of water. But in view of the fate of Act XXXI of 1871, I am inclined to think that neither of these standards can ever come into general use. Nor can I recommend the type Madras Measure which (according to the Lawrence Asylum Almanac) contains 62½ fluid ounces and is supposed to hold 132 Tolas weight of rice when heaped. No doubt this measure has a wide official vogue but I infer from various reports on the subject that it has failed to oust the local measures to any great extent except in towns. Its chief draw-back is that it is unknown outside the Madras Presidency and cannot therefore facilitate trade beyond the Presidency limits.

There are two standards, however, which deserve our closest attention and it is between them, I tkink, that our choice lies. I refer to (A) the Bangalore sér and (B) the Gallon.

A. The Mysore sèr.

I have not been able to ascertain the genesis of the Mysore sèr but its standard capacity is I am informed 44 fluid ounces or 1 1/10 of an English quart. Hence 4 Mysore sèrs=1/10 gallon and a Kolaga of 8 seers=$2\frac{1}{5}$ gallons or 352 fluid ounces which is exactly the capacity of a metric Decilitre of 10 litres. In short the metric standard of measures is already in a sense in vogue in Bangalore.

Foot note :— 44 Fluid ounces is the figure given me by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Dr. Moris Travers who has kindly tested for me the sér ½ sér and ¼ sér stamped by the Mysore Government and maintained in the second Magistrate's Office as standard for the Station reports the following results.

Measure.	Capacity in Grammes water.	Capacity of sèr.
1 Sér	1,230	1,230
½ „	604	1,208
¼ „	304	1,216

These figures work out for the sér at 43·3 fluid ounces or 75·08 cubic inches and the mean result of the measurements would show a sèr of 43 fluid ounces or 74·45 cubic inches.

If it is decided to abandon the orthodox plan of connecting the standard of weight with the standard of capacity, we might do worse than recognise as our unit the Kolagam of 10 litres and treat the sér as $\frac{1}{8}$ Kolagam, any multiples of the Kolagam being of course fixed on the decimal system. But here again though the litre is known throughout most of the world, it is unknown in the rest of India and I do not think the decilitre Kolagam would serve as a Lingua franca outside Mysore State. Moreover the $\frac{1}{8}$ or 1/16 Dekalitre is unknown to the metric system.

B. Gallon.

The English Imperial Gallon contains 10 liquid pounds (=160 fluid ounces or 1280 drachms). The gallon is divided into 4 quarts or 8 pints. A half pint contains 10 fluid ounces or 80 drachms or one sixteenth of a gallon. A gill of 5 fluid ounces, or 40 drachms is 1/32 gallon. All these are verv convenient factors.

It may be urged that the gallon is almost unknown in India. I do not think this can be said of Bangalore where oil, ghee and milk are sold by the reputed pint or reputed quarter bottle, where our water supply and casks are gauged by the gallon, where liquid medicines are prescribed by the drachm or fluid ounce, and where arrack and toddy is bought wholesale by the gallon and where pint and half pint tumblers are coming into general vogue. I admit that this is not a very extensive list of items governed by the gallon standard, but it is at least the thin end of the wedge, and its very existence argues to my mind a sub-concious craving for a standard to supercede the present riot of contending sèrs.

After all there is not such a very great difference between the Bangalore sêr of 44 fluid ounces and the English quart of 40 ounces. The difference between a half sér and a pint is only two fluid ounces and I am inclined to think that this little difference would popularise the pint and quart with retail grain merchants. Prcbably at first the public would be at a slight disadvantage, but I think the boon of a fixed and tested standard would compensate for this, and the natural competition of trade would, before long, adjust prices to a fair level.

The difference might be to some extent made up by insisting that the diameter of a standard quart or pint, should be considerably larger than that of a standard sér and the public could maintain their rights by insisting that the grain they buy should be invariably heaped. The present diameter of a Bangalore sèr is 3¾ inches and its height is 6¾ inches and the diameter of a standard quart could conveniently be made larger than this and the height less, thereby increasing the size of the "heap."

I strongly advocate the introduction of the gallon the ¼ gallon, and the ½ gallon as the standard measure of the Civil and Military Station, and I would point out that just as the standardisation of the pound is nothing more than the adoption of the unit to which all maunds, sèrs and visses have to be reduced before they can be considered reliable or intelligible, so the introduction of the gallon of 10 liquid lbs. and the pint of 20 fluid ounces is only the adoption of a unit in which all Indian Standards of capacity are ultimately expressed, namely the fluid ounce.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Collector and District Magistrate
and President, Municipal Commission,
C. & M. Station. Bangalore.

2nd August, 1910.

APPENDIX I.

"Sèr"	Fluid Ounces.
Ganjam	... 37
Vizagapatam	$42\frac{1}{4}$
	$36\frac{1}{4}$
	39
	37
	$41\frac{1}{2}$
Godavari	... $41\frac{3}{4}$
Kurnool	... 41
Bellary	... 41
Anantapur	... 41
Nellore	$39\frac{1}{2}$
	$70\frac{3}{4}$
Malabar	$62\frac{1}{4}$
	$59\frac{1}{2}$
	$69\frac{1}{4}$
	48
	$67\frac{1}{2}$
	43
	$55\frac{1}{4}$
	30
	$61\frac{1}{2}$
South Canara	42

APPENDIX II.

"Measure"	Fluid Ounces.
Kurnool	$63\frac{1}{4}$
	$54\frac{1}{4}$
Cuddapah	$63\frac{1}{4}$
Chingleput	$61\frac{1}{2}$
	61
	76
	$70\frac{3}{4}$
Madras ...	61
South Arcot (padi)	67
	$67\frac{1}{2}$
	$66\frac{3}{4}$
	65
North Arcot	77
	74
Salem	41
	$35\frac{1}{4}$
	72
Coimbatore	63
	$68\frac{3}{4}$
	67
	77
	$75\frac{1}{2}$
Trichy	60
	$54\frac{1}{2}$
Tanjore	$61\frac{1}{2}$
	63
	60
	$66\frac{3}{4}$
	$65\frac{1}{2}$
Madura ...	61
Tinnevelly	$62\frac{1}{2}$
	$61\frac{1}{4}$

Madras Measure = $62\frac{1}{2}$ Fluid Ounces. or 132 Tolas of rice heaped.

Gallon	Fluid Ounces	Cubic Inches	Litres.
Gallon 1	160	277·11	4·541
Fluid Ounces ·000625	·1	1·7319	·0028381
Cubic Inches ·0036087	·57739	1	·016387
Litre ·22022	35·235	61·024	1

P 7/51

GOVERNMENT GENL. & REV. SECRETARIAT
21 SEP 1909
JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Cochin Government Gazette

Published by authority every Saturday.

Vol: XLIV] ERNAKULAM, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1909. [No. 4.

കൊച്ചിഗവൺമെൻറ്ഗസെറ്റ്

കല്പനപ്രകാരം ശനിയാഴ്ചതോറും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത.

എറണാകുളം, ഛ൦വ൪ കന്നിമാസം ൧൪-ക്ക ഛൻ൦ൻ സപ്തമ്പർ മാസം ഛവ൯൪- ശനിയാഴ്ച

CONTENTS

PAGE.

Part I.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Investiture of powers 33
Notification under section 14 (e) of the Cochin Forest Regulation *ib.*
Notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) 34

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Dismissal from service *ib.*
Notification regarding the import of saltpetre *ib.*
Notifications exempting certain persons from the operation of the Arms Regulation 35
Notification regarding the introduction of a uniform set of weights and measures 37

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Notice regarding acquisition of certain lands 41

Notifications under the Cochin Lepers Regulation 42

Notifications under section 4 of the Madras Planters' Labour Act 43
List of books for sale in the Sirkar Press 44

Part II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notices regarding the resale of tobacco shops 23
Notice regarding resale of Abkari farms 26
Notice regarding the 2nd renewal of holdings of the Punnathur Estate 27

ANCHAL

Circulars 28
Notice regarding the shifting of a letter box *ib.*

ഭാഗം

ഒന്നാം പാട്ട്.

റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട.

അധികാരം നൽകൽ ൩൩
മലബാർ റിസ൪വ്വേഷൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് (ഇ) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യം ൩൩
കടൽച്ചുങ്കം ആക്ട് ൧൯- ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യം ൩൪

ജുഡിക്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട.

പണിയിൽനിന്നും പിരിക്കൽ ൩൪
പൊടിയുപ്പ കടത്തികൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ച ൩൪

ആയുധറിസ൪വ്വേഷനിലെ നിബന്ധനകളിൽനിന്നും ഏതാനുംപേരെ ഒഴിവാക്കിയതിനെ കുറിച്ച ൩൫
ഒരേ മാതിരി തൂക്കവും അളവും നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ച ൩൭

ലൊക്കൽ ആൻറ ലെജിസ്ലേറീവ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട.

സർക്കാരിലെക്ക ചില നിലങ്ങൾ എടുക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ച ൪൧
കുഷ്ഠരോഗി റിസ൪വ്വേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പരസ്യങ്ങൾ ൪൨
മദ്രാസ്സ പ്ലാൻറർസ്സ ലെബർ ആക്ട ൧൯൦൮ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള പരസ്യങ്ങൾ ൪൩
കൊച്ചി സർക്കാർ അച്ചുകൂടത്തിൽ വിപ്പാനുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ ലീസ്റ്റ ൪൪

രണ്ടാം പാട്ട്

റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട

പുകയില കടപ്പുരണ്ടാമത ലെലത്തെ കുറിച്ച ൨൩
അബ്കാരി കൃഷികൾ പീണ്ടും ലെലത്തെ കുറിച്ച ൨൬
പുന്നത്തൂർ എസ്റ്റാവുകം വസ്തുക്കളുടെ പെളിച്ചെഴുത്തിനെ കുറിച്ച ൨൭

ആഞ്ചൽ.

സർക്കുലർകൾ ൨൮
ഒരു കത്തുപെട്ടിയുടെ സ്ഥലം മാറ്റത്തെ കുറിച്ച ൨൮

PAGE.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of the Criminal Returns for the 4th quarter of 1084 — 15

Notice regarding destruction of old records — 17
Notices regarding unclaimed properties — ib.
List of unclaimed documents — 18
List of articles available for sale in the Central Jail — 21

POLICE—PART I

Circular Orders — 22

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Service Orders — 7
Notices inviting tenders for the right of felling and removal of Koramaruthu tree — ib.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Leave and appointments — 17
Notice regarding unclaimed deposits — ib.
Notice regarding certain works to be let on contract — 18

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Circular No. 1 of 1085 — 3
Statements showing selling price of arrack and toddy — 4

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ircular regarding the treatment of patients by compounders, etc., outside hospital — 7

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

List of trained candidates — 3

Part III.

MISCELLANEOUS

Proceedings of meetings of Sanitary Boards — 29

The Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1909 — 30
Notice fixing the dates on which petitions will be received by the Diwan — 37

Cholera and small-pox reports — ib.
Season and rainfall report — 38
Calendar for Thulam 1085 — 39
Market rates — 41
Holidays in Kanni and Thulam 1085 — 43

Rates of subscription to the Gazette — ib.
Rates of advertisements — ib.

Notice regarding sending matters in time for publication in the Gazette — ib.
Private advertisements — 44

VILLAGE SHEET.

Circular regarding the disbursement of pay to village officers — 7
Circular regarding the submission of reports by village officers in cases of assignment of lands — ib.
Agricultural Note No. 3 regarding cultivation and various uses of limes — 8
Statement showing the present condition of the standing crops in the Viyyur agricultural farm — 9
Notices regarding transfer of registry of certain holdings — 10

പുറം.

ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ.

വ്യവ-ലെ നാലാം കപാട്ടിൽ ക്രിമിനൽകെസ്സുകൾ ഫയലായതിന്റെയും തീർപ്പായതിന്റെയും വിവരം കണക്ക — ൧൪
റിക്കാർക്കർ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ച — ൧൭
അവകാശപ്പെടാത്ത സാധനങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ച — ൧൭
അവകാശപ്പെടാത്ത ആധാരങ്ങളുടെ ലിസ്റ്റ — ൧൮

എറണാകുളം സെൻട്രൽ ജെയിലിൽ വിപ്പാനുള്ള സാമാനങ്ങളുടെ ലിസ്റ്റ — ൨൧

പൊല്ലീസ്—൧ം പാർട്ട.

സർക്കുലർ കല്പനകൾ — ൨൨

ഫോറസ്റ്റ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ

സർവ്വീസ്സ കല്പനകൾ — ൭
ചില മരങ്ങൾ വെട്ടി ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുപോകുവാനുള്ള പൊർമിഷ്ശൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ച — ൭

പബ്ലിക്ക വർക്സ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ.

അവധിയും നിശ്ചയങ്ങളും — ൧൭
അവകാശപ്പെടാത്ത സംഖ്യകളെ കുറിച്ച — ൧൭
പണി ഖരാറുകളെ കുറിച്ച — ൧൮

എക്സൈസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ

വ്യവ-ൽ സർക്കുലർ നമ്പ്ര ൧ — ൩
കള്ള ചാരായത്തിന്റെ വില വിവരം — ൪

മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ

ആസ്പത്രിയിൽപ്പെടാതെ കൊമ്പൗണ്ടർമാരും മറ്റും രോഗികളെ ചികിത്സിപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതിനെ കുറിച്ച — ൭

എഡുക്കെഷനൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ.

അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കുള്ള പരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ലിസ്റ്റ — ൩

മൂന്നാം പാർട്ട.

പലവക

സാനിറ്ററി ബൊർഡ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗസുകൾ — ൨൯
മൈസൂർ കർഷക കൈത്തൊഴിൽ പ്രദർശനത്തെ കുറിച്ച — ൩൦

ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഹർജികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്ന സമയം ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതിനെ കുറിച്ചുള്ള പരസ്യം — ൩൭
നടപ്പുദിനത്തിന്റെയും വസൂരി ദിനത്തിന്റെയും കണക്ക — ൩൭
കാലാവസ്ഥ — ൩൮
൧൦൮൫ തുലാമാസത്തെ പഞ്ചാംഗം — ൩൯
കമ്പോളവിലകൾ — ൪൧
൧൦൮൪ കന്നിതുലാമാസങ്ങളിൽ കച്ചെരി ഒഴിവുള്ള ദിവസങ്ങൾ — ൪൩
ഗസറ്റ വരിസംഖ്യ വിവരം — ൪൩
പ്രൈവെറ്റപരസ്യങ്ങൾ ഗസറ്റിൽ ചെർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കൂലി വിവരം — ൪൩
ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കടലാസ്സുകൾ അയക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ച — ൪൩
പ്രൈവെറ്റ പരസ്യങ്ങൾ — ൪൪

വില്ലെജ ക്ലീറ്റ

വില്ലെജ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുള്ള ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ കുറിച്ച — ൭
സ്ഥലം പതിവ സംഗതികളിൽ വില്ലെജ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ അയക്കുന്ന റിപ്പൊർട്ടിനെ കുറിച്ച — ൭
കൃഷികാര്യം ൩-ാം നമ്പ്ര നൊട്ട—ചെറുനാരകത്തെ കുറിച്ച — ൮
വിയ്യൂർ ശവമ്മെണ്ട ഫാമത്തിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വിളകളുടെ ഇപ്പൊഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയെയും മറ്റും കുറിച്ച — ൯
ചില വസ്തു ജമമാറ്റത്തെ കുറിച്ച — ൧൦

The Cochin Government Gazette.

Published by authority

Vol: XLIV] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Article 24 of His Highness' Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{27th Kumbhom 1080}}{\text{10th March 1905}}$ the Diwan, with the sanction of His Highness, is pleased to invest the Diwan Peishkar with the powers of a Settlement Peishkar for settling the lands recently excluded from the Reserve in the several Taluks of the State surveyed and not settled during the General Survey and Settlement of the State.

2. The classification, grouping, &c., will be made in accordance with the principles followed during the Settlement of the respective Taluks.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Revenue Department,
(Land Revenue).
9th September 1909
25th Chingom 1085.

A. R. BANERJI,
Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം.

ഫസ്ലി കുംഭം മുതൽ-
ഫസ്ലി മാച്ചു വരെ-ത്തെ രീത്തിലുള്ള വിളംബരത്തിലെ നിബന്ധം വകുപ്പു അനുസരിച്ചു ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ സർവ്വെ സെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടുകാലത്തു സർവ്വെചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും സെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടു കഴിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും മലങ്കാടു റിസർവ്വിൽനിന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും ആയസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽസെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടു കഴിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരു സെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടു പെഷ്കാരുടെ അധികാരങ്ങൾ നാം കല്പന പ്രകാരം ദിവാൻ പെഷ്കാരവർകൾക്കു നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. ക്ലാസിഫിക്കേഷൻ, തരംതിരിക്കൽ മുതലായത ഓരോ താലൂക്കു സെറ്റിൽ ചെയ്ക കാലത്തെ നിശ്ചയങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ചു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം
റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു (ലാൻറ് റവന്യൂ)
ഫസ്ലി സപ്തമ്പർ-
ഫസ്ലി ചിങ്ങം മുതൽ-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,
ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 clause (e) of the Cochin Forest Regulation, III of 1080, the Diwan is pleased to add the following rule to the rules issued in the Diwan's Notification dated $\frac{\text{25th Kumbhom 1084}}{\text{8th March 1909}}$ (Local and Legislative Department), and published on pages 424—426 of the Cochin Government Gazette dated 30th Kumbhom 1084:—

Rule XIII. The Diwan may, at his discretion, issue free licenses for (a) shooting, (b) fishing, or (c) hunting, to

(1) State officials not below the rank of Assistants to the Heads of Departments,
(2) distinguished visitors, and
(3) any person exempted from the operation of the Arms Regulation.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Revenue Department,
(Separate Revenue),
16th September 1909
1st Kanni 1085.

A. R. BANERJI,

Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം

ക ം വ ൦-ലെ ന-ാം റിഗ്രലെഷനായ കൊച്ചി മലങ്കാട റിഗ്രലെഷൻ ക ൪-ാം വകുപ്പ (ഇ) ഖണ്ഡത്താൽ നൽകപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരപ്രകാരം ക ൦ വ ൪ കുംഭം ന ൦ ന-ാ൦ലെ കൊച്ചി ഗവമ്മെണ്ട ഗസാറിൽ ൪ ൨ ൪ മുതൽ ൪ ൨ ന്ന വരെ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ (ലൊക്കൽ ആണ്ട ലെജിസ്ലെററിവ വിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടിലെ) ക ം വ ൪ കുംഭം ൨ ന്ന-ാ൦ തെ പരസ്യത്തിലെ കളകൾക്ക തുടച്ചയായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന കൂടി ചെത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൂടി ക്ല. ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ യുക്തംപോലെ (എ) വെടിവെക്കുന്നതിനൊ (ബി) മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുന്നതിനൊ (സി) നായാടുന്നതിനൊ (ഡ) ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഓരൊ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ടിലെ ഹെഡ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അസിസ്റ്റാണ്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായ സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും (ഉ) രാജ്യം കാണ്മാൻ വരുന്നവരായ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾക്കും (ന) ആയുധ റിഗ്രലെഷനിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കും പീസ്സുകൂടാതെ ലൈസൻസ്സ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആപ്പീസ്
റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ട
(സപ്പെററ റവന്യൂ)
ക ൦ വ ൫ കന്നി ക ന-
ക്ഷൻ ൦ൻ സപ്തമ്പർ ക ന്ന ന-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,

ദിവാൻ.

Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry (Customs), dated, Simla, 27th July 1909, No. 5455—82.

"In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, of the publication' "Justice".

(Signed) B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary o the Government of India.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

DISMISSAL FROM SERVICE.

A. S. Parameswara Iyer, Sub-Inspector of Police, under suspension, is dismissed from service for mis-conduct.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Judicial Department,
13th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,

Diwan.

പണിയിൽ നിന്നും പിരിക്കൽ

സസ്പെണ്ടിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന പൊല്ലീസ്സ സബ്ബ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ എ. എസ്സ. പരമെശ്വരയ്യരെ, നടപടിതെറ്റ നിമിത്തം, പണിയിൽ നിന്നും പിരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആപ്പീസ്സ,
ജുഡിഷ്യാർ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെണ്ട
ക ൦ വ ൫ ചിങ്ങം ൧-ാംന-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി.
ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION.

The Diwan is pleased to declare that the restriction, requiring the permission of the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin and of the Diwan for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into the State, under Rules 6 and 8 of the Diwan's Notification dated 21st June 1909, published as Supplement to Part I of the Cochin Government Gazette, dated 26th June 1909, laying down rules under section 13 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, No. II of 1084, does not apply to salt-petre.

All other rules, applicable to military stores, contained in the above said notification, shall apply to salt-petre.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Judicial Department,
9th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,

Diwan.

പരസ്യം.

പ 0 വ്യ൪ലെ ഉ-ാം റിഗ്രലെഷനായ കൊച്ചി ആയുധ റിഗ്രലെഷൻ ഫനു-ാം വകുപ്പ അനുസരിച്ച ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി ഫനു 0ൻ ജ്ഞൺ ഉന്യ-ാംനു-ത്തെ കൊച്ചിഗവ൪മ്മണ്ട ഗസറിലെ ഫ-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ സപ്ലിമെണ്ടിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടുള്ള ഫൻ 0ൻ ജ്ഞൺ ഉ ഫ-ാംനു-ത്തെ പരസ്യത്തിലെ ന്യ-ം വ്യ-ം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം ആയുധങ്ങൾ പടസാമാനങ്ങൾ, പട്ടാളസാമാനങ്ങൾ ഇതുകളെ കൊച്ചീരാജ്യത്തുക്ക കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെയും കൊച്ചിയിലെയും ബ്രിട്ടിഷ ഗവർണ്മണ്ട അവർകളുടെയും ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെയും അനുവാദം വെണമെന്നുള്ള നിബന്ധന വെടിയുപ്പിന ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്ന ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉ. ടി പരസ്യത്തിൽ പട്ടാളസാമാനങ്ങൾക്ക ബാധിക്കുന്നതായ മറ്റ എല്ലാചട്ടങ്ങളും വെടിയുപ്പിന്നും ബാധിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആപ്പീസ്
ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട
ഫനു 0ൻ സപ്തമ്പ്ര൯-ാംനു-
ഫ 0 വ്യ൪ ചിങ്ങം ഉ൪-ാംനു-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി
ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION.

The Diwan is pleased, under section 23 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, II of 1084, to exempt Panakal Iyppuru Pathappan, Kunnamkulam, and his brother P. I. Jacob in respect of the weapon and occasions specified below, from the operation of those provisions of the Regulation which relate to possession of arms, provided that the weapon carried or possessed by them shall be for their own personal protection or for customary display,

One sword with golden hilt.	For personal protection and for customary display on festive occasions.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Judicial Department,
12th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,
Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം.

ഫ 0 വ്യ൪ലെ ഉ-ാം റിഗ്രലെഷനായ കൊച്ചി ആയുധറിഗ്രലെഷൻ ഉനു-ാം വകുപ്പ അനുസരിച്ച ആയുധങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ടി റിഗ്രലെഷനിലെ നിബന്ധനകളുടെ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ നിന്ന കുന്ദംകുളത്ത പനക്കൽ അയിപ്പുര പാത്തപ്പൻ അവർകളെയും അയാളുടെ അനുജൻ പി. ഐ. ജെക്കൊബ അവർകളെയും താഴെ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ആയുധവും സന്ദർഭങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തൊളം അവക ആയുധം കൊണ്ടു പൊകപ്പെട്ടതൊ കയ്യശം വെക്കപ്പെട്ടതൊ തങ്ങളുടെ സ്വന്തം രക്ഷക്കൊ പതിവുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആഡംബരത്തിന്നൊ ആണന്നുള്ളപക്ഷം ഒഴിവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

പൊൻപിടിയൊട്ട കൂടിയ ഒരു വാൾ.	സ്വന്തദേഹരക്ഷക്കും വിശെഷ സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ പതിവു പ്രകാരമുള്ള ആഡംബരത്തിന്നും.

കൊച്ചിദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആപ്പീസ,
ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട,
ഫനു 0ൻ സപ്തമ്പ്ര൯ ഉനു-ക്ക,
ഫ 0 വ്യ൪ ചിങ്ങം ഉ വ്യനു-.

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി.
ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION.

The Diwan is pleased, under section 23 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, II of 1084, to exempt Narasinga Shenoi Venkiteswara Shenoi, Trustee of the Thirumala Devaswom, Cochin, together with the under-mentioned number of retainers in respect of the arms and occasions specified below, from the operation of those provisions of the Regulation which relate to possession of arms, provided that the arms carried or possessed by such persons shall be for display on religious ceremonial occasions in the above said Devaswom.

13 retainers with a sword each and one with a breach loader single barrelled gun.	For display on religious ceremonial occasions in the Thirumala Devaswom temple, Cochin.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Judicial Department,
13th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,
Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം

ഫ 0 വ്യ൪ലെ ഉ ാമതായ കൊച്ചി ആയുധറിഗ്രലെഷൻ ഉനു ാം വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ച ആയുധങ്ങൾ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ടി റിഗ്രലെഷനിലെ നിബന്ധനകളിൽ നിന്നു കൊച്ചി തിരുമല ദെവസ്വം അധികാരി നരസിംഗശെനായി വെങ്കിടിശ്വരശെനായിയെ താഴെവിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്ന ആയുധങ്ങളെയും സന്ദർഭങ്ങളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചെടത്തൊളം താഴെ പറയുന്ന അകമ്പടിക്കാരൊട്ട കൂടി തങ്ങൾ വഹിക്കുന്നതൊ കൈവശം വക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ ആവക ആയുധങ്ങൾ ഉപയൊഗിക്കുന്നത മെൽ പറഞ്ഞ ദെവസ്വത്തിൽ മത സംബന്ധമാ

യിട്ടുള്ള ഓരൊഅടിയന്തരങ്ങളിൽ ആഡംബരത്തിന്ന ആണന്നള്ള പക്ഷം ഒഴിവാക്കിരിക്കുന്ന എന്ന ഇതിനാൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഓരൊ വാളൊട്ടുകൂടി അകമ്പടിക്കാർ ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഒരു ഒറവു കുഴൽതൊക്കൊടുകൂടി അകമ്പടി പെരുമ്പടപ്പ് } കൊച്ചി തിരുമല ദെവസ്വം ക്ഷെത്രത്തിൽ ഉത്സവ സംബന്ധമായ ഓരൊ അടിയന്തരങ്ങളിൽ ആഡംബരത്തിന്ന.

കൊച്ചിദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം
ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു
ഉൽസവ സംബന്ധമായ ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു— } എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,

ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION.

The Diwan is pleased, under section 23 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, II of 1084, to exempt the Karanavan of the Thekkunnampiti Veetil (known also by the title of Kayyoor Natutaya Kandan Devi) in Pangarapilli village, Talapilli Taluk, together with the undermentioned number of retainers, in respect of the arms and the occasions specified below, from the operation of those provisions of the Regulation which relate to possession of arms, provided that the arms carried or possessed by them shall be for their own personal protection or for customary display.

Five retainers with a sword each. } 1. For escorting the Karanavan of the family whenever he goes out.
2. Whenever the Karanavan goes to the temples of Anthimahakalam kavu in Chelakara village and Mallisseri kavu in Kurumala village to conduct the Darika Vadham procession.

One sword— Kept in his house, being a dedication to the Anthimahakalam.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Judicial Department,
14th September 1909. } A. R. BANERJI,

Diwan.

പരസ്യം

ഉത്തരവുപ്രകാരമായ കൊച്ചി ആയുധനിയമലെഖനം ഉത്തരവു വകുപ്പു അനുസരിച്ചു ആയുധങ്ങളും കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ടി നിയമലെഖനത്തിലെ നിബന്ധനകളിൽ നിന്നു തലപ്പള്ളിതാലൂക്കു പങ്ങാരപ്പള്ളിവില്ലെജിൽ കയ്യൂർ നാട്ടുടയ കണ്ടൻ ദെവിഎന്ന സ്ഥാനപ്പെരുള്ള തെക്കുന്നമ്പിടി വീട്ടിലെ കാരണവനെ താഴെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന ആയുധങ്ങളെയും സന്ദർഭങ്ങളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചെടത്തൊളം താഴെപറയുന്ന അകമ്പടിക്കാരൊടുകൂടി പുറപ്പെടുകയും വഹിക്കുന്നതൊ കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതൊആയ ആവക ആയുധങ്ങളും ഉപയൊഗിക്കുന്നത സ്വന്തം രക്ഷക്കൊ പതിവുപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആഡംബരത്തിനൊ ആണന്നള്ള പക്ഷം ഒഴിവാക്കിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന ഇതിനാൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഓരൊ വാളൊടുകൂടി അകമ്പടിക്കാർ ഉ } ക. കാരണവര എപ്പൊഴെങ്കിലും പുറത്തെക്ക പൊകുമ്പൊഴും
ഖ. കാരണവര എപ്പൊഴെങ്കിലും ചെലക്കര വില്ലെജിലുള്ള അന്തിമഹാകാളൻ കാവിലും കുമല വില്ലെജിൽ ചെന്നു മല്ലിശ്ശെരി കാവിലും ദാരിക വധം വെല അടിയന്തിരത്തിന്ന പൊകുമ്പൊഴും അകമ്പടി കൂട്ടുന്നതിന്നും.
തന്റെ വീട്ടിൽ അന്തിമഹാകാളനെകുടിവെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വാള ക.

കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം
ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു
ഉൽസവ സംബന്ധമായ ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു— } എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി.

ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION.

It having been brought to the notice of the Diwan that the want of a uniform system of weights and measures in the Cochin State has become a fruitful source of fraud against which the public have at present no adequate protection, the Diwan considers it highly necessary to make suitable provision for the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the State, and is pleased, in virtue of the authority conferred on him by section 22, clause (3) of Regulation III of 1010, to promulgate the following rules:—

I. STANDARDS.

1. The primary standard of weight shall be called a "Rauthel" and shall be a weight of metal certified to be equal in weight to 42½ British Rupees.

2. The primary standard for measures of capacity shall be called an "Edangali" and shall be a measure of metal certified to be capable of holding 44 ounces of water.

3. The primary standard for measures of length shall be called a "Yard" and shall be a rod of metal certified to be equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

4. The originals of the above said standards of weights and measures shall be in the keeping of such officer as the Diwan may appoint in this behalf.

5. The originals of the standard weights and measures prescribed above shall be deemed to be certified as aforesaid by bearing, besides the impression of the coat-of-arms, the inscription:—

(1) 1 Rauthel.....Standard Weight.....Cochin State
(2) 1 Edangali.....Standard measure of capacity.....Cochin State
(3) 1 Yard.....Standard measure of length.....Cochin State

as the case may be.

6. The units of weights and measures shall be, for weights, the said Rauthel; for measures of capacity, the said Edangali; for measures of length, the said Yard; for measures of area, the square yard; and for measures of solidity, the cubic yard.

7. Weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid shall be authorized sets of weights and measures under the provisions of this notification.

8. Weights and measures described in the schedules now appended or that may hereafter be annexed to this notification shall be authorized sets of weights and measures, though they might not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

9. Weights and measures and weighing machines and balances not authorized and certified under the provisions of this notification shall not be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made and has its operation within the Cochin State, after 3 months from this date. Any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this notification will be prosecuted for offences under chapter XII of the Cochin Penal Code, Regulation I of 1059.

II. WARDENS.

10. The Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and the Revenue Officer of Cranganore shall be supplied with copies of the primary standards and sets of authorized weights and measures for purposes of testing and stamping under the provisions of this notification and they shall be *ex-officio* Wardens for the custody of the said standards and sets of weights and measures.

11. Besides the standards and sets of weights and measures supplied under the preceding rule and sets of weights and weighing machines and balances available at the respective Taluk Treasuries, the Wardens shall be supplied with dies for stamping weights and measures in the manner hereinafter described.

12. All officers of Government who have to use weights and measures in the discharge of their duties, Managers of companies and persons engaged in business or trades shall submit for verification to the Warden, within whose local limits the business or trade is conducted, the weights, weighing machines, and balances and the measures used by them in their dealings, at such times not oftener than once in two years and pay for such verification such fees as may be prescribed hereunder.

13. The Warden shall, on payment of the regulated fees, verify and shall, if requested so to do, correct all weights, weighing machines, and measures, purporting to be weights and measures authorized under this notification and all balances which are brought to him for verification or correction and which appear to him fit for verification or correction. When such weights, measures, weighing machines and balances are found or made correct and are in conformity with the requirements of this notification, he shall certify to the correctness and conformity by stamping, engraving or branding them with the proper mark in the manner hereinafter described.

14. The Warden may deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or mark anything so brought, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

15. The work of testing and stamping weights and measures shall be done under the supervision of the Wardens by paid establishments specially appointed for the purpose.

16. There shall be appointed for each Taluk a stamping gollah who shall be paid at such rates as the Diwan may, from time to time, decide. Such payment shall be made from the fees collected under the provisions of this notification.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR STAMPING WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

17. The object of stamping weights and measures being to induce the recognition of the established standards, no weights and measures not being multiples or fractions of the authorized standards as described in rule 7 or not coming within the proviso of rule 8 shall be passed by the Warden.

18. Only metal weights and measures shall ordinarily be stamped, but where wooden and bamboo measures are largely in use they may also be stamped; every endeavour should, however, be made to induce merchants and others to adopt metal measures.

(I). Testing of weights.

19. The balances supplied to the Taluk Treasuries being true and sensible, no necessity arises for trying them as to their accuracy before they are used for the verification of weights brought to the Wardens for being stamped. When, however, weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility (apart from the question of its equilibrium), in the manner hereinafter indicated.

20. Balances brought for verification should be tested as to their accuracy in manner hereinafter set forth.

The requisites of a good balance are (1) that it should be true, *i. e.*, when loaded with equal weights, the beam should be horizontal. This requisite is obtained by making the scale-pans of equal weights and the two arms exactly similar in every respect. The truth of a balance may be easily tested by interchanging the weights which keep the beam in equilibrium, when horizontal; if the beam settles again into a horizontal position, the weights are equal and the balance true, but not otherwise.

(2) A balance should be sensible, *i. e.*, when the weights differ by a small quantity, the deviation of the beam from the horizontal should be easily perceptible. If a beam does not turn with 1/500 part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

(3) A good balance should be stable, *i. e.*, it should readily return to its position of equilibrium when moved from it, *i. e.*, its time of oscillation about its position of equilibrium should be small. If the sensibility of a balance be very great, the addition of a small weight to either scale will cause the beam to oscillate and some time will elapse before it attains its position of equilibrium; on this account the beam is sometimes furnished with a pointer and a graduated arc of a circle. If the pointer oscillates through equal arcs on opposite sides of the point which corresponds to horizontality, the scales may be considered to be equally loaded without waiting to ascertain whether the beam will ultimately rest in a horizontal position.

Balances used for weighing medicines, gold, diamonds and precious stones should undergo rigid test as to their sensibility.

21. Besides the common balance, weighing machines called steel-yards or *Vellikoles*, in which one and the same weight is made use of in all cases, are also locally used.

The most commonly used form of *Vellikole* corresponds to what is called the Danish steel-yard, in which the weight is fixed to one end of the beam and the fulcrum is moveable, the thing to be weighed being suspended at the other end of the beam. The beam of the steel-yard is graduated to denote the point where the fulcrum should be when there is a weight in the scale pan equal to the weight marked at the point.

Steel-yards brought for verification should be tested as to the accuracy of the graduations.

22. Weights received for verification should be examined thus:—Suppose a weight purporting to correspond to the standard Rauthel is brought for verification. Place the standard weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam be equal or not, or, in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

(II). Testing of Grain & Liquid Measures.

23. (1) The first thing to be done in the case of grain measures is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measures under rules 7 and 8, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected, as differences in shape are liable to cause variations in the contents of things which do not fill all space.

NOTE:—If a measure is not quite round, the mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken as the diameter of the measure.

(2) In the case of liquid measures, it is not necessary to employ the above test, as liquids fill all space and differences in the shape of measures do not affect the contents.

(3) The capacity of measures should be tested by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the stamping officer is provided with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart, and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce.

(4) The following instructions should be attended to preliminary to the commencement of the process of testing. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest.

The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing, so as to guard against absorption during the testing whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be *cauked* on the outside only with *pitch* or sealing wax.

(5) The test should then be applied in the following manner:—

The rim of the measure should first be moistened; otherwise, water may stand without spilling quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of 5 inches diameter this will represent 1. 39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water by pouring into it from the test glass, either the large twenty-ounce glass or the small five-ounce, one or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. Care should be taken to pour the water without overtopping the rim of the measure or spilling. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. The number of ounces of water used to fill the measure can be easily ascertained from the number of times water was poured into the measure from the test glasses and from the quantity remaining in them. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt or to have escaped by leakage should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glasses. The remainder represents the capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the established capacity of the standard measure to which it purports to correspond, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected.

Standard measures themselves should not be used in the application of the test as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling. If, however, special vessels of standard capacity are made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring and standardised to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be required only in the primary test of the capacity of such special measures.

(III). Testing of Lineal Measures.

24. Subject to the provisions of rules 7 and 8 *supra*, only those measures of length which agree with the standard yard measure should be stamped.

(IV). Stamping of weights and measures.

25. The process of stamping weights and measures should be conducted in accordance with the following directions:—

(1) Large weights should be stamped on the top, close to the handle on either side; smaller weights on any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Wooden or bamboo measures should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top so as to guard against subsequent tampering.

(3) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(4) To effect the stamping of metal measures, which should be stamped below the rim, it is necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil or beak iron, into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose). The part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge or heavy hand hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(5) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(6) In applying the large die whether on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used; for the small die, the heavy hand hammer will be sufficient.

(7) In the case of weights or measures of irregular shapes in use by bazaar-men, no uniform system can be prescribed, but care should be taken to mark them on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(8) The Wardens may engage the services of a smith, a hammer-man and a bellows-boy for performing the operation of stamping neatly.

IV. FEES.

26. The scale of fees prescribed for stamping weights and measures is given in schedule I, but the Diwan Peishkar can, with the previous sanction of the Diwan, alter the rates from time to time. The scale should be so regulated that the fees realised are just sufficient to meet the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. Any savings at the end of the year should however be credited absolutely to Government and should not be utilized for the next year's expenditure. The establishment and other charges of each year should be so fixed as not to exceed the receipts of that year, but should there be any likelihood of a deficit at the end of a year, application for a special allotment should be made to the Diwan.

NOTE:— In conducting the actual operation of testing, the stamping establishments should carry out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate, care however being taken not to attempt at corrections within the province of skilful workmen.

V. INSPECTION.

27. The Diwan Peishkar should inspect each party of stamping establishments as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work and whether unauthorized fees are collected. He should also note his remarks in an inspection book.

28. An annual report on stamping operations should be submitted by the Diwan Peishkar to the Secretary to the Diwan in the Judicial Department on or before the 15th Kanni of each year.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Judicial Department,
3rd September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,

Diwan of Cochin.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures.

		Rate of fees Rs. as. ps.
1	For stamping any one weight, weighing machine, balance, steel-yard or measure of capacity	0——1——0
2.	For the periodical verification of do	0——0——6
3.	For stamping a measure of length	0——0——6
4.	For the periodical verification of a measure of length	0——0——3

SCHEDULE II.

Weights, measures, &c., which are declared authorized under Rule 8 of the notification.

TABLE I.

English measures of length,

(used to measure distances, lengths, breadths, heights, depths and the like, of places or things)

3 barley corns (in length)	...	1 inch
12 inches	...	1 foot
3 feet	...	1 yard (standard measure of length in Cochin)
5½ yards	...	1 pole
40 poles or 220 yards	...	1 furlong
8 furlongs	...	1 mile
22 yards	...	1 (Gunter's) chain } used in measuring land
100 links	..	1 (Gunter's) chain } used in measuring land
3 inches	...	1 palm } used in measuring the heights of horses
4 inches	...	1 hand } used in measuring the heights of horses
9 inches	...	1 span } used in measuring the heights of horses

TABLE II.

Measures of length used in Cochin

8 barley corns (in breadth)	...	1 angulam (1& 1/6 inch)
24 angulams or virals	...	1 carpenter's kole (2 &1/3 feet)
4 koles	...	1 dandu (9 and 1/3 feet)
800 dandus	...	1 naliga
2½ naligas	...	1 crossam or katham
4 crossams	...	1 Yojana
9 inches	...	1 span } used in measuring cloth
2 spans	...	1 cubit or mulam } used in measuring cloth
2 mulams	...	1 yard } used in measuring cloth

TABLE III.

Table of English square measure,

(used to measure all kinds of surface, such as land, paving, flooring, in fact, everything in which length and breadth are to be taken into account)

144 square inches	...	1 square foot
9 square feet	...	1 square yard (standard measure of area in Cochin)
30¼ square yards	...	1 square pole
40 square poles	...	1 square rood
4 square roods	...	1 acre
1000 square links	...	1 cent
10 cents	...	1 square chain
10 square chains or 100 cents	...	1 acre
4,840 square yards	...	1 acre
640 acres	...	1 square mile

TABLE IV.

Measures of surface used in Cochin for measuring land (reduced to English equivalents)

1 square dandu	...	1 perukkom (1/5 cent)
40 perukkoms	...	1 parah (8 cents)
500 perukkoms or 12½ parahs	...	1 acre

TABLE V.

English measures of solidity,

(used to measure the contents of timber, stones, excavations and all works which have length, breadth and thickness)

1,728 cubic inches	...	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	...	1 cubic yard (standard measure of solidity in Cochin)
40 cubic feet rough or 50 cubic feet of hewn timber	...	1 ton or load
600 superficial feet of planks, one inch thick	...	1 load
42 cubic feet	...	1 ton of shipping
½ cubic yard (of earth)	...	1 load

TABLE VI.

Measures of solidity used in Cochin to measure the contents of timber and excavations.

24 cubic virals	...	1 perukkom
24 perukkoms	...	1 thoovada
24 thoovadas or 1 cubic kole	...	1 candy (equal to 12 and 19/27 cubic feet)

TABLE VII.

English measures of weight.

Table of troy weight (used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds and other articles of a costly nature)

4 grains (of wheat)	...	1 carat
6 carats	...	1 dwt (penny weight)
20 dwts	...	1 oz (ounce)
12 ozs	...	1 lb (pound)
25 lbs	...	1 quarter
100 lbs	...	1 cwt (hundred weight)
20 cwts	...	1 ton

TABLE VIII.

Table of apothecary's weight.

20 grains (of wheat)	...	1 scruple
3 scruples	...	1 dram
8 drams	...	1 ounce
12 ounces	...	1 pound

TABLE IX.

Table of avoirdupois weight (used in weighing butter, meat and the like, and all articles of commerce, with the exception of medicines, gold, silver, diamonds and some other precious stones).

16 drams	...	1 ounce
16 ounces	...	1 lb. (pound) (38 & 8/9 rupees weight)
14 lbs.	...	1 stone
28 lbs.	...	1 quarter
4 quarters	...	1 cwt. (hundred weight)
8 lbs.	...	1 stone (of meat or fish)
56 lbs.	...	1 firkin of butter
1 lb. avoirdupois weighs	...	7,000 grains troy

TABLE X.

Weights used by Railway Companies

1 tola	...	1 rupee weight
80 tolas	...	1 seer
40 seers	...	1 maund (equal to [82] & 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois).

TABLE XI.

Measures of weight used in Cochin for weighing gold, silver, &c.

3 nelladas (grains of paddy)	...	1 kunni
4 kunnis	...	1 panamida (fanam weight)
21 fanams weight	...	1 sovereign weight
31 fanams weight	...	1 rupee weight

TABLE XII.

Table of weights used in weighing medicines.

12 panamidas or fanams weight	...	1 kazhanchu
12½ kazhanchus or 5 rupees weight	...	1 palam
8½ palams	...	1 rauthel (standard)

TABLE XIII.

Table of weights used in weighing all articles other than gold, silver, precious stones and medicines

6 & 4/5 rupees weight	...	1 palam
6¼ palams or 42½ rupees weight	...	1 rauthel (standard)
20 rauthels	...	1 thulam
25 rauthels	...	1 maund
20 maunds	...	1 candy

TABLE XIV.

Weights used in European mercantile firms

5 tolas	...	1 palam
40 palams	...	1 viss
8 viss	...	1 maund (25 lbs)
20 maunds	...	1 bharom or candy

TABLE XV.

Measures of capacity used in Cochin

Dry measure

2 olluks	...	1 uri
2 uris	...	1 nali

3 nalis	...	1 padi
4 nalis	...	1 edangali (standard)
4 padis or 3 edangalis	...	1 vallom
10 edangalis	...	1 parah

Note:—1 edangali contains 2 rauthels of raw rice

TABLE XV (a).

Measures of capacity used in the Madras Presidency

Dry measure

41⅔ fluid ounces	...	1 Madras seer
62½ do	...	1 Madras measure
8 Madras measures	...	1 Malabar parah

TABLE XVI.

Liquid measure.

4 thavis or thodams	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	1 edangali (standard)
10 edangalis	...	1 parah
12 edangalis	...	1 chothana
25 chothanas	...	1 candy

Note:—1 edangali contains 44 ounces of water.

TABLE XVII.

English measures of capacity.

Apothecary's fluid measure.

60 minims	...	1 dram
8 drams	...	1 ounce
16 ounce	...	1 pint
8 pints	...	1 gallon

TABLE XVIII.

Table of wine measure (used in measuring wines and all liquids with the exception of malt liquors and water.)

4 gills	...	1 pint
2 pints	...	1 quart
4 quarts	...	1 gallon
63 gallons	...	1 hogshead
2 hogsheads	...	1 pipe
2 pipes	...	1 ton

TABLE XIX.

Table of ale and beer measure (used in measuring malt liquors and water.)

2 pints	...	1 quart
4 quarts	...	1 gallon
9 gallons	...	1 firkin
18 gallons	...	1 kilderkin
36 gallons	...	1 barrel
54 gallons	...	1 hogshead
2 hogsheads	...	1 butt
2 butts	...	1 ton

TABLE XX.

Table of dry measure (used in measuring all dry commodities as corn and the like which are not usually heaped above the measure)

2 quarts	...	1 pottle
2 pottles	...	1 gallon
2 gallons	...	1 peck
4 pecks	...	1 bushel
2 bushels	...	1 strike
4 bushels	...	1 coomb
2 coombs	...	1 quarter
5 quarters	...	1 load
2 loads	...	1 last

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 5 of Regulation II of 1070, the Diwan hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 93 cents be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public burial ground in Tripunitura, and under sections 3 and 6 of the said Regulation the Diwan Peishkar is appointed to perform the functions of a Peishkar under the Regulation and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

District	Taluk	Village	Description of land, wet or dry, Pandaravaka, Inam, or Puravaka with survey number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up				Extent to be taken up	Estimated cost of the land to be taken up and the authority sanctioning it
					North	East	South	West		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kanayannur	Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk	No. 13. Thekkumbhagom.	Dry, Pandaravaka Verumpattom S. No. 129/3	Vilangadtil M thu Ulahannan	S. No. 129/1	S. Nos. 129/4 & 5 and 128	S. No. 128	S. No. 129/2. Lane	93 cents	Rs. 385—4—0 D. P. dated 10-9-09, Ref. on C. No. of 248 of 85.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Local and Legislative Department,
10th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,

Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം

൧൦൮൦ലെ ൨-ാം റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൫-ാം വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ച താഴെപട്ടികയിൽ പറയുന്നതും ഏറക്കുറയ ൻ൩ സെൻറ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ളതും ആയ ഭൂമി പബ്ലിക്കാവിശ്യത്തിന്ന, അതായു, തുപ്പൂണിത്തുറെ ഒരു സ്സ്രശാനത്തിന്ന ആവിശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഇതിനാൽ പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ടി റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൩-ം ൩-ം വകുപ്പുകൾ അനുസരിച്ച കൊച്ചിദിവാൻ പെഷ്കാരെ ലാൻറ അക്വിസിഷൻ പെഷ്കാരായി നിയമിക്കുകയും സ്ഥലം എടുപ്പാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട	തഫ്സീൽ	വില്ലേജ്	ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരം നിലമൊ പറമ്പൊ എന്നും പണ്ടാരവകയൊ ജനാമൊ പുരയകയൊ എന്നും സൂചിപ്പിക്കുടി	ഭൂമിയുടെ അതിരുകൾ	അതിരുവിവരം				സ്ഥിരമായി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം	ഭൂമിയുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥൻറെ പേരും അവൻറെ അച്ഛൻറെ പേരും
					വടക്ക	കിഴക്ക	തെക്ക	പടിഞ്ഞാറ		
കണയന്നൂർ	കൊച്ചി കണയന്നൂർ നമ്പ്രം തെക്കുംഭാഗം		പണ്ടാരവക വെളുമ്പാട്ടം പറമ്പ സൂചിനമ്പ്ര	വിളങ്ങാട്ടിൽ മാത്തു ഉലഹന്നൻ	സൂചിനമ്പ്ര	സൂചിനമ്പ്ര	സൂചിനമ്പ്ര	സൂചിനമ്പ്ര	൯൩ സെൽറ	ലാൻറ അക്വിസിഷൻ ടെക്കുവാരിയിൽ ൧൦൮൦ മകരം ൧൦-൦

കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം
ലൊക്കൽ ആൻറ ലജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട
൧൦൮൯ ചിങ്ങം ൧൯-ക്ക
ഫൻ൦ൻ സൂപ്രണ്ട ഫ൦ൻ-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,
ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION I.

With the sanction of His Highness the Raja, it is hereby notified under section 1 of the Cochin Lepers Regulation VI of 1084, that the aforesaid Regulation will come into force from the 15th Kanni 1085 within the town limits of Kunnamkulam.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Local & Legislative Department,
14th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,
Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം

൧൦൮൯ലെ ൩-ാമതായ കൊച്ചി കുഷ്ഠരൊഗ റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൧-ാം വകുപ്പ പ്രകാരം ടി റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ കുന്ദംകുളം പട്ടണത്തിലെ അതുക്കുത്ത ൧൦൮൭ കന്നി ൧൫-ാംൻ൭ മുതൽക്ക നടപ്പാകുന്നതാണെന്ന കല്പന പ്രകാരം ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൊച്ചിദിവാൻജിഅവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം,
ലൊക്കൽ ആണ്ട ലജിസ്ലെട്ടീവ ഡിപ്പാർ മെണ്ട,
ഫൻ൦ൻ സൂപ്രണ്ട ഫ൫ൻ-ക്ക
൧൦൮൯ ചിങ്ങം ൩൦-ാംൻ-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,
കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION II.

Under section 3 of the Cochin Lepers Regulation VI of 1084, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Raja, that lepers from the town limits of Kunnamkulam may be sent Leper Asylum appointed at Venduruthy under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulation.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Local and Legislative Department,
14th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,
Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം

൧൦൮൯-ലെ ൩-ാമതായ കൊച്ചി കുഷ്ഠരൊഗി റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൩-ാം വകുപ്പ പ്രകാരം കുന്ദങ്കുളം പട്ടണത്തിലെ അതുക്കുത്തനിന്നും കുഷ്ഠരൊഗികളെ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ റിഗ്രുലെഷനിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ച വെണ്ടുരുത്തിയിലെ കുഷ്ഠരൊഗ ശാലക്ക അയക്കാവുന്നതാണെന്ന കല്പനപ്രകാരം ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം,
ലൊക്കൽ ആണ്ട ലെജിസ്ലേറ്റീവ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട,
ഫൻ൦ൻ സൂപ്രണ്ട ഫ൫-ാംൻ-ക്ക,
൧൦൮൯ ചിങ്ങം ൩൦-ാംൻ-.

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,
കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION III.

With the sanction of His Highness the Raja, it is hereby notified under section 4 of the Cochin Lepers Regulation VI of 1084 that the Medical subordinate in charge of the Kunnamkulam Hospital is appointed Inspector of Lepers for the town of Kunnamkulam.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Local and Legislative Department,
14th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,
Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം

കുന്നംകുളം പട്ടണത്തിലെ കുഷ്ഠരോഗി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരായി കുന്നംകുളം ആസ്പത്രിയിലെ മെഡിക്കൽ സബൊർഡിനെററിനെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുഎന്ന ൧൦൭൪-ലെ ൬-൩മതായ കൊച്ചി കുഷ്ഠരോഗി റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൪-൦ം വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ച കല്പനപ്രകാരം ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൊച്ചിദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം,
ലൊക്കൽ ആണ്ടലജിസ്ലേട്ടീവഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട,
ഫൻ൦ൻ സഫ്ലസ്സ ഫ൪ന-ക്ക
൧൦൭൫ ചിങ്ങം ൧൦-൦ംന-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി
കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION IV.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Cochin Lepers Regulation VI of 1084, the Diwan is pleased to order that within the local limits of the town of Kunnamkulam, area which has been constituted and specified under section 3 of the aforesaid Regulation, no leper shall—

(a) personally prepare for sale, or sell any article of food or drink or any drug or clothing intended for human use; or

(b) bathe or wash clothes, in or take water from, any public well or tank within the aforesaid areas; or

(c) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire.

2. Any person disobeying any of the above orders shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 20 under clause (3) of section 9 of the said Regulation.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin
Local and Legislative Department,
16th September 1909.

A. R. BANERJI,
Diwan of Cochin.

പരസ്യം.

൧൦൭൫ ലെ ൬-൩മതായ കൊച്ചി കുഷ്ഠരോഗി റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൪-൦ം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നൽകപ്പെട്ട അധികാരപ്രകാരം മെപ്പടി റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൬-൦ം വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ച നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും വിവരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രദേശമായ കുന്നംകുളം പട്ടണത്തിനെറ അതുക്കുത്ത യാതൊരുകുഷ്ഠരോഗിയും—

(എ) മനുഷ്യഉപയൊഗത്തിന്നായി ഉദ്ദെശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ഭക്ഷണസാധനമൊ പാനീയമൊ വല്ലമരുന്നൊ വസ്ത്രമൊ വില്പാനായി താൻതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയൊ വില്ക്കുകയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(ബി) മുൻപറഞ്ഞ പ്രദെശങ്ങളിലുള്ള പൊതുവായ വല്ല കിണററിലൊ കുളത്തിലൊ കുളിക്കുകയൊ വസ്ത്രം തിരുമ്പുകയൊ അവയിൽ നിന്ന വെള്ളം എടുക്കുകയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(സി) പ്രജിക്ക ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്ന പൊതുജനഉപയൊഗമായ വല്ല വണ്ടിയും ഓട്ടുകയൊ നടത്തുകയൊ അതിൽ കയറി സവാരിചെയ്കയൊ, ചെയ്യരുതെന്ന കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

൨. മെൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല കല്പനയെയും ലംഘിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആൾക്കും മെപ്പടി റിഗ്രുലെഷൻ ൪-൦ം വകുപ്പ ൬-൦ം ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം ൨൦ ഉറുപ്പികയൊളം വരാവുന്ന ഒരു പിഴ ശിക്ഷയുണ്ടാകയും ചെയ്യും.

കൊച്ചിദിവാൻജി അവർകളുടെ ആജ്ഞപ്രകാരം
ലൊക്കൽ ആണ്ടലജിസ്ലെററിവ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ട
ഫൻ൦ൻ സഫ്ലസ്സ ഫ൪ന-ക്ക
൧൦൭൫ കന്നി ഫ൪ന-

എ. ആർ. ബാനർജി,
കൊച്ചി ദിവാൻ.

NOTIFICATION

Republished from the Fort St. George Gazette dated 17th August 1909.

Under section 4 of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, 1903 (I of 1903), the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the following person to witness the execution of labour contracts:—

Mr. Henry William Bell of Mackimala estate, Manantoddy, Wynaad.

(True extract)
A. G. CARDEW,
Ag: Chief Secretary

NOTIFICATION

Republished from the Fort St. George Gazette dated 17th August 1909.

Under section 4 of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, 1903 (I of 1903) the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the following person to witness the execution of labour contracts:—

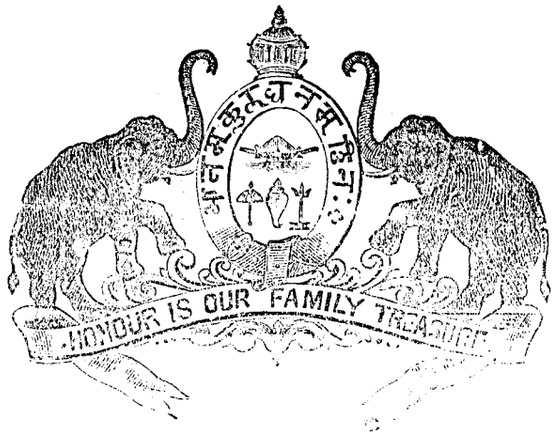
Mr. Charles Bentinck Barclay of Succouth Estate, Ootacamund Taluk.

(True extract)
A. G. CARDEW,
Ag: Chief Secretary.

List of books for sale in the Cochin Government Press

Serial No	Names of Books	Price per English copy. Rs.	As.	Ps.	Mal. copy. Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	Regulation I of 1041 Cochin Vakil's Act	—	1	6	..	1	..
2	Do. I of 1042 for extending the powers of Munsiffs and defining their jurisdiction.	—	2	..	..	8	6
3	Do. III of 1043 Providing for the admission of counsel in Criminal cases	..	1	..	—		..
4	Do. I of 1049 Cochin Registration Act	—	8	..	—		..
5	Do. I of 1053 Regulation for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, &c., in contraband trade	—	1	..	..	1	..
6	Do. I of 1057 Amending the Civil Procedure Code	..	1		..	2	..
7	Do. I of 1058 Police Regulation	..	3	..	..	4	..
8	Do. II of 1061 Authorizing execution of decrees of foreign courts in the Cochin Courts and rules passed thereunder	..	2	..	—	2	..
9	Do. I of 1062 regarding the erection of religious buildings	..	1	..	—	..	..
10	Do. I of 1066 Christian Marriage Act	..	1	..	—	1	..
11	Act No. I of 1067, Cochin Anchal Act	..	1	6	—	2	
12	Do. II of 1070 The Land Acquisition Regulation	..	3	..	—	4	6
13	Do. II of 1071 a Reg to amend the Vakil's Regulation	..	1	6	—	1	..
14	Do. III of 1071 Cattle Trespass Regulation	..	4	...	—	4	..
15	Do. I of 1072 Epidemic Diseases Regulation	..	1	—	—	1	6
16	Regulation II of 1074 Cochin Survey Regulation	..	3	—	—	3	..
17	Do. IV of 1074 Regulation to amend the Land Acquisition Reg:	..	1	—	...	1	..
18	Do. II of 1070 as amended by IV of 1074	..	3	...	—	..	..
19	Do. I of 1075 appointing Notaries Public to note marine protests	..	1	—	—	1	..
20	Do. III of 1075 Regulation for the quartering of additional Police in the disbursed or dangerous districts	—	1	..	..	1	6
21	D IV of 1075 Reg: to prevent the landing of goods other than at Malipuram and Narakkal	..	1	..	—	1	..
22	Do. of 1076 Cochin Chief Court Regulation	—	2	..	—	2	9
23	Do. III of 1076 Cochin Civil Court Regulation	—	1	6	—		..
24	Do. IV of 1076 a Reg: to provide safety for Judicial officers	..	..	..	...	1	..
25	Do. V of 1076 Cochin Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation	...	2	..	—		..
26	Do. VI of 1076 Prisons Regulation	..	3	..	—	4	..
27	Do. VII of 1076 Regulation to assimilate the law relating to the Post offices in the Cochin State to that which is from time to time in force in British India	—	1	..	—	1	
28	Do. VIII of 1076 Cochin Opium Regulation	—	2	6	—	..	..
29	Do. I of 1077 Abkari Regulation	—	4	..	..	4	..
30	Do. I of 1079 Civil Procedure Code	2	4	..	2	8	..
31	Do. II of 1079 Cochin Limitation Act	—	6	..	—	8	..
32	Do. III of 1079 Cochin General Clauses Regulation	—	2	6	—	3	..
33	Do. IV of 1079 A Reg. to amend the Chief Court Regulation	—	1	—	—	1	..
34	Do. V of 1079 A Reg. to amend the Registration Regulation	—	1	—	—	..	..
35	Do. I of 1080 A Reg. to amend Reg: I of 1062	—	1	—	—	1	..
36	Do. II of 1080 Cochin Court Fees Regulation	—	4	—	—	6	..
37	Do. III of 1080 Cochin Forest Regulation	..	2	—	—	3	..
38	Do. IV of 1080 Company's Regulation	1	4	—	1	8	..
39	Dc. I of 1059 Cochin Penal Code	2	..	—	2	..	..
40	Do. II of 1059 Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	2	8	—	..	..	..
41	Cochin Anchal rules	..	4	—	..	6	..
42	Stamp rules	..	1	—	..	1	..
43	Law Reports of 1070 and 1071	2	..	—	..	..	..
44	Cochin Census Report 1901 Volume I	3	..	—	..	..	..
	Do. Do Do. Volume II	1	8	—	..	..	..
45	Cochin State Ethnographical Monographs by Mr. L. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer No. 1—Thandapulayas	—	—				
46	Do. Do. Do. 2—Nayadis	..	3	—	—	—	
47	Do Do. Do. 3—Pulluvans	..	3	—	—	—	..
48	Do Do. Do. 4—Kanakkans	..	3	—	—	—	..
49	Do Do. Do. 5—Kootans	..	2	—	—	—	..
50	Do Do. Do. 6—Pulayas	..	2	—	—	...	..
51	Dc. Do. Do. 7—Parayas	..	5	—	—	—	..
52	D o Do. Do. 8—Vettuvans	..	5	—	—	—	..
53	Do Do. Do. 9—Hill Tribes	..	2	—	—	—	..
54	Do. Do. Do. 10—Izhuvas	..	10	—	—	—	..
55	The Cochin Grant-in-aid Code	..	10	—	—	—	..
56	Regulation I of 1081, Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	..	2	—	...	2	..
57	Do II of 1081, Cochin Births and Deaths Registration Regulation	..	2	—	—	2	..
58	Do III of 1081, Cochin Treasure Trove Regulation	..	1	6	—	1	..
59	Do I of 1082, Cochin Extradition Regulation	..	1	6	—	1	..
60	The Unrepealed Regulations, Cochin State, Vol: I	...	..	6	—	..	..
61	Regulation II of 1082, Cochin Ports Regulation	.5	..	—	—	..	..
62	Regulation III of 1082, Ferries and Tolls Regulation	..	1	—	—	1	..
63	Regulation IV of 1082, Gambling Regulation	..	1	—	—	1	..
64	The Cochin State Civil List, 1083	..	2	—	—	2	..
65	The Cochin Revenue Recovery Regulation, IV of 1083	..	8	—	—	..	..
66	The Cochin Salt Regulation, V of 1082	..	2	—	—	3	..
67	The Cochin Stamp Regulation, VI of 1083	..	2	—	—	1	..
68	Do. I of 1083 regarding Disposal of Appeal suits	..	6	—	—	4	..
69	Do. II of 1083 Amending Regulation II of 1076	..	—	6	—	—	..
70	Do. III of 1083 Amending Regulation I of 1079	..	—	6	—	—	6
71	Do. VII of 1083 Factories Regulation	..	—	6	—	—	6
72	Do. I of 1084 regarding personal conduct of public servants	..	1	3	—	1	6
73	Do. II of 1084 Arms Regulation	..	—	4	..	—	3
74	Do. III of 1084 Petroleum Regulation	..	2	—	—	2	6
75	The Cochin Service Regulations	..	2	—	—	2	..
76	Village Officers' Manual	2	—	—	—	—	..
77	Police Constables' Manual	..	—	—	—	6	..
78	Stamp Rules	—	—	—	—	4	..
79	Regulation IV of 1084	—	1	—	—	1	..
			1	—	—	1	

Printed at the Cochin Government Press.



The Cochin Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

Vol. XLIV] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

Part II.—Notifications by Heads of Departments.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notices regarding the resale of tobacco shops.

മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്ക കച്ചേരിയിൽനിന്നും പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ.

൧൦൭൫-ാമാണ്ട ചിങ്ങമാസത്തെ കിസ്തു സംഖ്യ ശരിയായ നിലക്ക അടക്കാതെ വീണ്ടു വരുത്തുകയാൽ താഴെ ചെക്കുന്ന പുകയില ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഇവിടം മുതൽതരം ലെലം ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദിച്ച എക്സൈസ്സ സൂപ്രണ്ടെണ്ട അവർകളുടെ ഉത്തരവ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ടി ഷാപ്പുകൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ച കുന്നിമാസം ൧൦-ാംനു- പകൽ ൧൨ മണിക്കു കച്ചേരിയിൽവെച്ച ലെലം ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൨. ലെലം വിളികൊൾക്കുന്നതിന്ന മുമ്പായി ലെലത്തിൽ ചെരുവാൻ മനസ്സുള്ളവർ "എ" ക്ലാസ്സ ഷാപ്പിന്ന ൧൦൦ ക വീതവും "ബി" ക്ലാസ്സ ഷാപ്പിന്ന ൨൫ ക വീതവും അഡ്വാണ്ടസ്സ കെട്ടിവെക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൩. അധിക സംഖ്യക്ക വിളിക്കുന്നവരുടെ പെരിൽ ലെലം മൂന്നവാക്ക വിളിച്ചുനിത്തി മെലധികാരത്തിലെക്ക റിപ്പൊർട്ടചെയ്ത അനുവാദത്തിന്നുശെഷം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു.

൪. ലെലം മൂന്നവാക്ക വിളിച്ചു നിത്തിയ തൽക്ഷണം ലെലക്കാർ ലെല സംഖ്യയുടെ ൧൨ൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം സംഖ്യ കെട്ടി വക്കണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ലെല സംഖ്യ അഡ്വാൺസ്സിൽ കുറയുന്നതായിരുന്നാൽ ആ സംഖ്യ മുഴുവനും ഉടൻ തന്നെ കെട്ടി വക്കണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അപ്രകാരം കെട്ടി വക്കുന്നതിന്നു വീണ്ടു വരുത്തിയാൽ ടിയാൻ മൻ മടശ്ശീല കെട്ടിയ സംഖ്യ സക്കാരിലെക്ക പിഴയായി വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

൫. ലെലം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി ഉത്തരവ വന്ന വിവരം ലെലക്കാരെ അറിവകൊടുത്താൽ ഒരാഴ്ചക്കകം മുൻ കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ ഉൾപ്പടെ മൂന്നിൽ ഒന്ന കിസ്തു സംഖ്യ ഡിപ്പൊസിറ്റ കെട്ടി ഓരൊ മാസത്തെക്കുള്ള കിസ്തു അതാത മാസം ൧൦-ാം നു- ക്കകം മൻഗ്രായി ക്രമപ്രകാരം അടച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ളതിലെക്ക ഒരു ഖരാറ എഴുതി വക്കണ്ടതാകുന്നു. മെൽപ്രകാരം സംഖ്യ കെട്ടുന്നതിന്നൊ ഖരാറ എഴുതുന്നതിന്നൊ ലെലക്കാർ വീണ്ടുവരുത്തിയാൽ ഷാപ്പുകൾ രണ്ടാമത ലെലം ചെയ്യുന്നതും ലെലത്തിൽ സക്കാരിലെക്ക വല്ലനഷ്ടവുമുണ്ടായാൽ അതു മുഴുവൻ ലെലക്കാരനൊട വസൂൽ ചെയ്യുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

൬. ലെലക്കാർ മൂന്നിലൊന്ന കിസ്തു സംഖ്യ കെട്ടി ക്രമപ്രകാരം ഖരാറ എഴുതി കൊടുത്തതിന്നുശെഷം പുകയില വ്യാപാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തെക്ക പുകയില വിളംബാരം നിശ്ചയമനുസരിച്ച ലൈസൻസ്സ കൊടുക്കുന്നതും ഷാപ്പ സംബന്ധമായി ജൊലി നടത്തുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ പുകയില വിളംബരത്തിലെ നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ച ലെലക്കാർ നടക്കെണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

ചിങ്ങമാസത്തെ കിസ്സ അടക്കാനുള്ള പുകയില ഷാപ്പുകളുടെ ലീസ്സ്.

വഴിക്കവഴി നമ്പ്ര	ഷാപ്പിന്റെ ക്ലാസ്സ്	ഷാപ്പിന്റെ നമ്പ്ര	ഷാപ്പിന്റെ പെര	റിമാർക്ക്
൧൮	എ	൨൫	ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട പട്ടണം	
൨൨	,,	൨൨	മാള കുമ്പോളം	
൨൩	,,	൨൩	കൊരട്ടി കിഴക്കെമുറി	
൨൪	,,	൨൪	പുതുക്കാട്ട കുമ്പോളം	
൨൫	ബി	൩൨൫	മനവലശ്ശേരി	
൨൬	,,	൩൩൦	എടക്കൊളം	
൨൭	,,	൩൩൮	ടി	
൨൮	,,	൩൪൦	കാട്ടൂര	
൨൯	,,	൩൪൮	ടി	
൩൦	,,	൩൪൩	കിഴത്താണി	
൩൮	,,	൩൪൯	വെള്ളാനി	
൩൨	,,	൩൪൰	കാറളം	
൩൩	,,	൩൫൫	ആലത്തൂര	
൩൪	,,	൩൫൬	പറപ്പൂക്കര	
൩൫	,,	൩൫൯	മുത്രത്തിക്കര	
൩൬	,,	൩൫൰	നന്തിക്കര	
൩൭	,,	൩൫൱	ടി	
൩൮	,,	൩൬൦	രാപ്പാൾ	
൩൯	,,	൩൬൮	പന്തലൂര	
൩൰	,,	൩൬൨	നെല്ലായി	
൩൱	,,	൩൯൦	മറത്തൂര	
൩൲	,,	൩൯൩	ടി	
൩൳	,,	൩൯൬	വരന്തരപ്പിള്ളി	
൩൴	,,	൩൯൰	മുപ്പിളിയം	
൩൵	,,	൩൯൱	ആമ്പല്ലൂര	
൩൶	,,	൩൰൨	ചൊവ്വാമ	
൩൷	,,	൩൰൩	പൂക്കൊട	
൩൸	,,	൩൰൮	ടി	
൩൹	,,	൩൰൯	വട്ടണാത്തറ	
൩ൺ	,,	൩൰ൺ	ടി	
൩ൻ	,,	൩൰ൽ	കല്ലൂര	
൩ർ	,,	൩൰ൾ	ടി	
൩ൽ	,,	൩൰ൻ	തൃക്കൂര	
൩ൾ	,,	൩൱൦	തലൊര	
൩ൻ	,,	൩൱൮	കൊന്നിക്കര	
൩ൺ	,,	൩൱൨	തലൊണിക്കര	
൩ർ	,,	൩൱൩	ചാലിക്കര	
൩ൽ	,,	൩൱ൾ	വെങ്ങിരി	
൩ൾ	,,	൩൱ൻ	എറവക്കാട	
ൾ ൦	,,	൩൱ൺ	മാള	
ൾ ൮	,,	൩൲ൽ	ടി	
ൾ ൨	,,	൩൲ൻ	വടമ	
ൾ ൩	,,	ൾ ൦ ൦	ടി	
ൾ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൦ ൨	വടക്കുഭാഗം	
ൾ ൻ	,,	ൾ ൦ ൩	കുഴിക്കാട്ടിശ്ശേരി	
ൾ ൺ	,,	ൾ ൦ ൾ	കട്ടപ്പുശ്ശേരി	
ൾ ൽ	,,	ൾ ൦ ൻ	അവിട്ടത്തൂര	
ൾ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൦ ൺ	കല്ലേറുങ്കര	
ൾ ൻ	,,	ൾ ൦ ൽ	താഴക്കാട	

വഴിക്കവഴി നമ്പ്ര	ഷാപ്പിന്റെ ക്ലാസ്സ്	ഷാപ്പിന്റെ നമ്പ്ര	ഷാപ്പിന്റെ പെര	റിമാർക്ക്
൭ ൦	,,	ൾ ൦ ൻ	കിഴക്കെചാലക്കുടി	
൭ ൮	,,	ൾ ൮ ൮	കാര്യര	
൭ ൨	,,	ൾ ൮ ൨	ആളൂര	
൭ ൩	,,	ൾ ൮ ൩	ടി	
൭ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൮ ൾ	പൊരുന്നു	
൭ ൭	,,	ൾ ൮ ൭	പൊട്ട	
൭ ൺ	,,	ൾ ൮ ൺ	വെള്ളികുളങ്ങര	
൭ ൽ	,,	ൾ ൮ ൽ	കവല	
൭ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൮ ൾ	മുതരച്ചാൽ	
൭ ൻ	,,	ൾ ൨ ൦	കൊടശ്ശേരി	
ൺ ൦	,,	ൾ ൨ ൮	പതിയാം	
ൺ ൮	,,	ൾ ൨ ൨	ടി	
ൺ ൨	,,	ൾ ൨ ൩	ടി	
ൺ ൩	,,	ൾ ൨ ൾ	മെലൂര	
ൺ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൨ ൭	ടി	
ൺ ൭	,,	ൾ ൨ ൽ	കടമ്പോട	
ൺ ൺ	,,	ൾ ൨ ൻ	കിഴക്കെമുറി	
ൺ ൽ	,,	ൾ ൩ ൦	ടി	
ൺ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൩ ൮	ടി	
ൺ ൻ	,,	ൾ ൩ ൨	ടി	
ൽ ൦	,,	ൾ ൾ ൨	മാന്ത്ര	
ൽ ൮	,,	ൾ ൾ ൩	പൂച്ചത്തിശ്ശേരി	
ൽ ൨	,,	ൾ ൭ ൨	കുമ്പിടി	
ൽ ൩	,,	ൾ ൭ ൩	പൊയ്യ	
ൽ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൭ ൾ	പടിഞ്ഞാറെഭാഗം	
ൽ ൭	,,	ൾ ൭ ൭	മടത്തുമ്പാടി	
ൽ ൺ	,,	ൾ ൭ ൺ	കുണ്ടൂര	
ൽ ൽ	,,	ൾ ൭ ൽ	ടി	
ൽ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൭ ൻ	തെക്കഞ്ചേരി	
ൽ ൻ	,,	ൾ ൺ ൦	ടി	
ൾ ൦	,,	ൾ ൺ ൮	ടി	
ൾ ൮	,,	ൾ ൺ ൭	കീഴൂർ	
ൾ ൨	,,	ൾ ൺ ൺ	മെലൂർ	
ൾ ൩	,,	ൾ ൺ ൽ	വെണ്ണൂർ	
ൾ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൺ ൾ	പൂപ്പത്തി	
ൾ ൭	,,	ൾ ൺ ൻ	വെള്ളക്കര	
ൾ ൽ	,,	ൾ ൽ ൦	ടി	
ൾ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൽ ൮	വടക്കുഞ്ചേരി	
ൾ ൻ	,,	ൾ ൽ ൨	ടി	
ൻ ൦	,,	ൾ ൽ ൩	വള്ളിവട്ടം	
ൻ ൮	,,	ൾ ൾ ൦	തുമ്പൂർ	
ൻ ൨	,,	ൾ ൾ ൨	കൊറ്റലൂർ	
ൻ ൩	,,	ൾ ൾ ൩	കാര	
ൻ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൾ ൾ	ടി	
ൻ ൭	,,	ൾ ൾ ൭	കാതിയാളം	
ൻ ൺ	,,	ൾ ൾ ൺ	എടവിലങ്ങ	
ൻ ൽ	,,	ൾ ൾ ൽ	ടി	
ൻ ൾ	,,	ൾ ൾ ൾ	ടി	
	,,			

മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കാപ്പീസ്സ്,
ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട,
൧൦൨൭ ചിങ്ങം ൨൩-

പി. ഭാസ്കരമേനോൻ,
താസിൽദാർ.

തലപ്പിള്ളിതാലൂക്ക കച്ചേരിയിൽ നിന്നും
എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ

൧൦൭൫ വൃശ്ചികം കിസ്തുമുടക്കീട്ടുള്ള പുകയില ഷാപ്പുകൾ രണ്ടാമതും ലെലംചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദിച്ച എക്സൈസ്സ സൂപ്രഡെണ്ട അവർകളുടെ ൧൦൭൫ സപ്തമ്പ്ര ന്യ-൦ നമ്പ-ത്തെ വൃശ്ചിക സി൨൮൪൦ നമ്പ്രിൽ ഉണ്ടായ മെമ്മൊ അനുസരിച്ച താഴെ ചെൎക്കുന്ന നിശ്ചയങ്ങളോട കൂടി താഴെ വിവരിക്കുന്ന പുകയില ഷാപ്പ വൃശ്ചികന്നി ൧൦൭൬ ശനിയാഴ്ച പകൽ ൧൨ മണിക്ക ഈ കച്ചേരിമുമ്പാകെ വെച്ച ലെലം ചെയ്യാൻ തീൎച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

൧. ലെലത്തിൽ ചെരുന്നവർ ലെലം തുടങ്ങുന്നതിന്നുമുമ്പ ഓരൊരുത്തർ ൧൦൦ വീതം അഡ്വാൻസ കെട്ടിവെക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ലെലത്തിൽ വിളികൊൾക്കുന്ന ആളുടെ അഡ്വാൻസ സംഖ്യ ഒഴിച്ച ബാക്കി ആളുകൾ കെട്ടിയ സംഖ്യ ഉടനെ മടക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതും ലെലം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയതിന്നശെഷം ആയ്ത മുൻകൂറ കെട്ടെണ്ട സംഖ്യയിലെക്ക വകയാക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

൨. എന്നാൽ മെൽപ്രകാരം ലെലം വിളിക്കുന്നതിൽ സൎക്കാരിലെക്ക വല്ല നഷ്ടവുണ്ടായാൽ അതിന്ന ആദ്യലെലക്കാരൻ ഉത്തരവാദിയാവുന്നതും ലാഭമുണ്ടായാൽ അതിന്ന അവകാശമില്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

൩. ലെലം മൂന്നവാക്ക വിളിച്ച നിൎത്തി വിവരം റിപ്പൊൎട്ടചെയ്ത അനുവാദം വന്നാൽ ഉടനെ ലെലക്കാരന്ന അറിവ കൊടുക്കുന്നതും അറിവകൊടുത്ത ഒരാഴ്ചക്കകം ലെലക്കാരൻ മൂന്നമാസത്തെ സംഖ്യ അഡ്വാൻസ കെട്ടിമെലാൽ കിസ്തു ക്രമപ്രകാരം ഗഡുവിന്ന അടച്ചകൊള്ളാമെന്നതിലെക്ക ഒരു ബൊറാ എഴുതികൊടുക്കെണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. മെൽപ്രകാരം സംഖ്യ കെട്ടുന്നതിന്നൊ ബൊറാ എഴുതുന്നതിന്നൊ വീഴ്ച വരുത്തിയാൽ ലെല സമയം കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ പിഴയായി പിടിക്കുന്നതും ലെലം പിന്നെയും വിളിക്കുന്നതും അതിൽവെച്ച നഷ്ടമുണ്ടായാൽ മൻ ലെലക്കാരൻ ഉത്തരവാദിയാകുന്നതും ലാഭമുണ്ടായാൽ അവകാശമില്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു.

ലെലക്കാരൻ മെൽ പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരം സംഖ്യ കെട്ടി ബൊറാ എഴുതിയതിന്നശെഷം മാത്രം പുകയില വിൽക്കുന്നതിന്ന വിളംബരം അനുസരിച്ച വെണ്ടതായ ലൈസൻസ്സ കൊടുക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും അതിന്നശെഷം ടി ഷാപ്പ വിളംബര നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ച നടത്തെണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

ഷാപ്പ വിവരം

ഷാപ്പിന്റെ നമ്പ്ര	ഷാപ്പിന്റെ സ്ഥലം	ലെലക്കാരന്റെ പെര	കിസ്തു സംഖ്യ			ക്ലാസ്സ
		എ ക്ലാസ്സ ഷാപ്പ				
൧൨൫	കുന്നംകുളം	ചങ്ങരത്ത കുഞ്ഞിക്കുട്ടൻ ഗൊവിന്ദമെനൊൻ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൨൬	വടക്കാഞ്ചെരി	രങ്കയ്യഗൌണ്ടർ അയ്യസ്വാമിഗൌണ്ടർ	൧൮൩	൪൫	൦	
൧൨൭	പഴയന്നൂർ	പെരുമാൾനായഡു കൃഷ്ണസ്വാമിനായഡു	൧൮൩	൪൫	൦	
		ബി ക്ലാസ്സഷാപ്പ				
൧൧൪	ആത്താറ	ചെമ്മങ്ങാട്ടുകുളപ്പുള്ളിൽ ഇട്ടിപ്പൊതിശങ്കര എഴുത്തശ്ശൻ	൩൬	൪൫	൦	
൧൧൩	കുന്നംകുളം	,,	൪൫	൨൫	൦	
൧൧൪	ടി	,,	൪൩	൨൫	൦	
൧൧൫	ടി	,,	൩൫൫	൪൫	൦	
൧൧൬	മെഞ്ചെരി	,,	൩൬	൧൦൦	൦	
൧൧൭	കുണ്ണിപ്പയ്യൂർ	,,	൩൬	൪൫	൦	
൧൧൮	വട്ടതല	,,	൧൮൩	൨൫	൦	
൧൧൯	മൂണ്ടൽ	,,	൪൫	൧൦൦	൦	
൧൨൦	പറന്നൂർ	,,	൧൮൩	൪൫	൦	
൧൨൧	ചൊവ്വല്ലൂർ	,,	൧൮൩	൪൫	൦	
൧൨൨	ചിലാക്കാട്ടുപയ്യൂർ	അരങ്ങാശ്ശെരി ചാക്കുണ്ണൊപ്പൻ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൨൩	ടി	ശങ്കരൻ എഴുത്തശ്ശൻ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൨൪	ഇരിപ്പുംകുന്ന	ഇന്മട്ടിചാക്കുണ്ണമെ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൨൫	കിരാലൂർ	കെശവൻ നമ്പീശ്ശൻ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൨൬	മണാലൂർ	ശങ്കരൻ എഴുത്തശ്ശൻ	൧൮൩	൪൫	൦	
൧൨൭	ടി	,,	൩൬	൪൫	൦	
൧൨൮	മുണ്ടത്തിക്കൊട	വട്ടക്കും മുറിമംഗലാ ശിവരാമപട്ടർ	൩൬	൦	൦	
൧൨൯	ടി	അരങ്ങാശ്ശെരി ചാക്കുണ്ണൊപ്പൻ	൩൬	൨൫	൦	
൧൩൦	ചെരുങ്ങണ്ടൂർ	ടി ഔസെപ്പ വാര	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൩൧	പാറളിക്കാട	ശാമുനാരായണയ്യൻ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൩൨	ടി	മണാലൂരത്തിൽ ലൊനഇന്നാശ്യ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൩൩	പുതുശ്ശെരി	ശാമുനാരായണയ്യൻ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൩൪	തിരുത്തിപറമ്പ	മടച്ചിമ്പാ ഇട്ടിരി അയ്യപ്പൻ	൩൬	൪൫	൦	
൧൩൫	അകതിയൂർ	തലക്കൊട്ടുകര ഇട്ടി അതവറിയു	൪൫	൦	൦	
൧൩൬	കൊണ്ടൂർ	,,	൩൬	൨൫	൦	
൧൩൭	കൊട്ടൊൽ	കൊട്ടയിൽ കെശവപണിക്കര	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	
൧൩൮	കൊരട്ടിക്കര	,,	൩൬	൪൫	൦	
൧൩൯	കടവല്ലൂർ	ചെരുവത്തൂര ഉക്കൂപ്പത്തൊസ്സ	൧൦൨	൨൫	൦	

ന്യ ര്	കടവല്ലൂർ	ചെറുവത്തൂര താര	൧ ൨	൧ ര്	വ്യ
ന്യ ങ	കാട്ടകംപാൽ	പുലിക്കൊട്ടിൽ പത്തൊസ്സ പൌലൊസ്സ	൧	൧ ൦	വ്യ
ന്യ ന്ന	,,	ചാക്കൊത വറിയു	൨	൧ ര്	വ്യ
ന്യ ണ	മണിയാക്കൊട	ബാവക്കുട്ടി മൊയ്തുണ്ണി	൧	൧ ൦	വ്യ
ന്യ വ	ചൊക്കുളം	വടക്കെതലക്കൽ മാത്തുഅയ്യ	൧	൧ ൦	വ്യ
ന്യ ന്	പെരുമ്പിലാവ	ബാവക്കുട്ടി മൊയ്തുണ്ണി	ര	൨	വ്യ
ന്യ വ ൦	പങ്ങാമുക്ക	ചീരൻ മാത്തുണ്ണി ചുപ്പാര	൨	൧ ര്	വ്യ
ന്യ വ്യ	,,	കൊള്ളന്നൂര വറിയത പെര	൨	൧ ര്	വ്യ
ന്യ വ ൨	പഴിഞ്ഞി	പുലിക്കൊട്ടിൽ ചുപ്പാര മാത്തപ്പൻ	ന	൨	വ്യ
ന്യ വ ന	,,	അയ്യങ്കുളങ്ങര ഉതിപ്പുവറിയു	ന	ന്	ര
ന്യ വ ര്	തിപ്പലിശ്ശേരി	തായിൽ ഇന്നാശ്ശുകുരിയത	൨	൧ ര	വ്യ
ന്യ വ ങ	ചൊവ്വന്നൂര	തലക്കൊട്ടകരഇട്ടിക്കുത വറിയു	൨	൧ ര	വ്യ
ന്യ വ ന്യ	പന്തല്ലൂര	പ്ലാക്കുട്ടത്തിൽ നാരായണൻ ചാമി	ന	൫	ര
ന്യ വ ണ	കവണം ചിറമ്മര	കാക്കശ്ശേരിവറിയു ഇട്ടിമാണി	ര	൨	വ്യ
ന്യ വ ന	പഴഞ്ഞാന	കാരക്കാട്ടപങ്ങൻരാമൻ	൫	൦	൦
ന്യ ന ൦	പുതുശ്ശേരി (ചെന്ത നട്ട)	ചിറാലപ്പിള്ളിതൊമ അന്തൊണി	൭	വ്യ	൦
ന്യ ന ൧	വെള്ളിതിരുത്തി	ഇട്ടിപ്പൊതി ശങ്കരൻ എഴത്തശ്ശൻ	൧ ന	൫	ര
ണ ൧	തയ്യൂര	നാരായണൻ ചാമി	൫	ന	വ്യ
ണ വ	വെല്ലൂര	പൊരത്തൂര ചാക്കുഅന്തപ്പൻ	൫	ന	വ്യ
ണ ന	,,	വാഴണ്ണിലൊന്നപ്പൻ	൫	൦	൦
ണ ൨ ൦	വെങ്ങിലശ്ശേരി	ശങ്കരൻ എഴത്തശ്ശൻ	൭	൧ ൫	ര
ണ ന്യ	ദേശമംഗലം	നമ്പ്രത്തമമ്മിയുസുപ്പ	൨	൧ ൫	ര
ണ ണ	,,	നരിപ്പൊര മൊയ്തിയൻ കുട്ടികമ്മു	൨	൧ ര	ര
ണ ന	കൊണ്ടയൂർ	നമ്പ്രത്ത മമ്മിയുസുപ്പ	൨	൧ ൫	വ്യ
ണ ര്	പല്ലൂർ	,,	൨	൧ ര	വ്യ
ണ ന	എങ്കക്കാട	ചങ്ങരത്തവളപ്പിൽ വെലുരാമൻ	ന	ര	൦
ണ ൦	,,	,,	ന	൫	ര
ണ ൧	,,	,,	൨	൧ ൫	ര
ണ ര്	കുമ്പളങ്ങാട	പുഴങ്കര ശങ്കുണ്ണികൊച്ചുശങ്കരമെനൊൻ	വ്യ	൧ ൨	൦
ണ ന്യ	മണലിത്തറ	കുത്തൂര ചാക്കുപൈലി	വ്യ	൫	ര
ണ വ	തെക്കുംകര	കുന്ദംകുമരത്ത ഗൊവിന്ദൻ അയ്യപ്പമെനൊൻ	൫	൧ ന	ര
ണ ന	,,	രാമസ്വാമിഅയിലുനായര	൫	൧ ന	ര
ണ ന്യ വ	കണിയാരക്കൊട പടിഞ്ഞാറെമുറി	മുണ്ണിക്കൻ മുതലിചിലമ്പൻമുക്കുതലി	൧ ൫	൦	൦
ണ ന ന	കണിയാരക്കൊട പടിഞ്ഞാറെമുറി	പാറപ്പുറത്ത കൃഷ്ണൻ ശങ്കുണ്ണിനായര	൧ ൫	ന	വ്യ
ണ ൨	ടി കിഴക്കുംമുറി	എരുവത്തൊടി രാമൻ അവനാശിമുതലി	ന	ര	൦
ണ ണ	തായന്നൂരവടക്കുംമുറി	അയിത്തൊസ്സ കുട്ടിമൊയ്തു	൫	൧ ന	ര
ണ ര്	,,	മൂത്തേടത്ത പടിക്കൽ മാരൻചെട്ടി	൭	വ്യ	൦
ണ ണ	പഴയന്നൂര	കുഞ്ഞൻ രാമൻമെനൊൻ	൧ ന	൨	വ്യ
ണ വ	പാമ്പാടി	പാമ്പാടി മഠം നീലകണ്ഠൻ ഹരിഹരയ്യൻ	൫	൦	൦

തലപ്പിള്ളിതാലൂക്കാപ്പീസ്
വടക്കാഞ്ചേരി
൧൦ വൃ൫ ചിങ്ങം ൧൦൯൰

സി. എസ്സ. പത്മനാഭയ്യർ,
താസിൽദാക്കവെണ്ടി

Notice regarding certian resale of Abkari farms

മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കാപ്പീസിൽ നിന്നും എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പരസ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ

൦രംതാലൂക്കിലെ ചാരായകുത്തക കൺട്രാക്ടർ ടി. രത്നസ്വാമി നാടാർ ൦രംമാസത്തെ കിസ്സ സംഖ്യ പതിവുപൊലെ തൃശ്ശിവപെരുര താലൂക്കിൽ ഇതെവരെയായിട്ടും അടച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത തിനാൽ ടി കുത്തക രണ്ടാമത ലെലംവിളിപ്പാൻ അനുവദിച്ച ഉത്തരവുണ്ടായിരിക്കകൊണ്ട ടി കുത്തക കന്നിമാസം ൧൦-൦൯൰ പകൽ ൧൨ മണിക്ക ൦രം ആപ്പീസ്സിൽ വെച്ച രണ്ടാമത ലെലം ചെയ്യാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ലെലത്തിൽ വിളികൊള്ളുവാൻ മനസ്സുള്ളവർ സ്ഥലത്തും സമയത്തും ഹാജരായിരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ലെലത്തിൽവെച്ച സക്കാരിലെക്കുണ്ടാവുന്ന സകലനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കും ആദ്യ ലെലക്കാരൻ ഉത്തരവാദിയും വല്ല ആദായവും ഉണ്ടായാൽ ടിയാന യാതൊരവകാശവും ഇല്ലാത്തതു മാകുന്നു.

ലെലത്തിൽ ചെരുവാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിന്ന ലെലക്കാർ മുൻ മടിശ്ശീലയായി ൫൦ ക കെട്ടിവെക്കെണ്ടതും ലെലംകഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ ലെലംവിളികൊട്ട ആളുടെ സംഖ്യ കഴിച്ച ബാക്കി എല്ലാവരുടെയും സംഖ്യ മടക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതു മാകുന്നു.

മുകുന്ദപുരം താലൂക്കാപ്പീസ,
ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട,
൧൦ വൃ൫ ചിങ്ങം ൧൧-൦൯൰.

പി. ദാമൊദരമെനൊൻ.
താസിൽദാർ.

Notification regarding second renewal of the holdings of the Punnathur Estate.

പുന്നത്തൂര എസ്റ്റേറ കുടിയാന്മാരെ അറിവിക്കുന്നത.

മെപ്പടി എസ്റ്റേറവക ആധാരങ്ങളുടെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ പെളിച്ചെഴുത്ത കായ്തെ പറി നാം ഫ 0 വ്യ കക്കടകം ഫ 0 -ാംനു- വച്ച കൊച്ചി ഗവമ്മെണ്ട ഗസററിൽ മെപ്പടി കക്കടകം ഫനു.ാംനു- പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന പരസ്യത്തിന്റെ വ്യാം വകുപ്പ അതിൽ വിട്ടുപോയി കാണുന്നതിനാൽ മെപ്പടി വകുപ്പ താഴെ ചെത്തിരിക്കുന്നതും അതും മുൻ പരസ്യത്തിൽപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

വ്യ. ഈ പരസ്യത്തിലെ നിശ്ചയങ്ങളെ ഒന്നായൊ ഭിന്നിച്ചൊ റദ്ദാക്കുകയൊ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്വാനും യാതൊരു കാരണവും പറയാതെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ആധാരം പെളിച്ചെഴുതി കൊടുക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യാതിരിപ്പാനും നമുക്ക പൂർണ്ണ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

ദിവാൻപെഷ്കാരുപ്പീസ്സ,
എറണാകുളം,
ഫ ം വ്യ കന്നി ഫനു-

വി. ടി. കൃഷ്ണമാചാരി,
ദിവാൻപെഷ്കാർ.

ANCHAL.

CIRCULARS

വ്യ-ൽ സക്കുലർ നമ്പ്ര

ക ൦ വ്യ കന്നി ക-ാംനു- മുതൽ അഞ്ചലാപ്പീസ്സുകളും തമ്മിൽഅയക്കുന്നതുംഅഞ്ചലാപ്പീസ്സുകളിൽ നിന്ന സെക്ഷ്യനിലെക്ക അയക്കുന്നതുമായ റജിസ്ട്രു ലിസ്റ്റുകളും രണ്ട പ്രതികളും അയക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ലിസ്റ്റുകളും കുറിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്ന ഉരുപ്പടികളും ഒത്തുനൊക്കിയിന്നശെഷം അതുകളിൽ വരവചെത്ത ഒപ്പിട്ട ഒരുപ്രതി അയച്ച അപ്പീസ്സിലെക്ക പിന്നത്തെ അഞ്ചലിൽതന്നെ മടക്കിഅയക്കുകയും വെണം.

൨. സെക്ഷ്യനിൽ നിന്നും അഞ്ചലാപ്പീസ്സിലെക്ക കിട്ടുന്ന റജിസ്ട്രലിസ്റ്റിന്ന അഞ്ചൽ മാസ്റ്റർ ശരിയായ പകപ്പ എടുത്ത ഉരുപ്പടികൾ ഒത്തുനൊക്കി ലിസ്റ്റുകളിൽ വരവചെത്ത ഒപ്പിട്ട പിന്നത്തെ അഞ്ചലിൽ പകപ്പ റിക്കാട്ട ക്ലാക്കിന്ന അയക്കണം. ആവക റജിസ്ട്ര ലിസ്റ്റുകളും റിക്കാട്ട ക്ലാക്ചെക്കചെയ്യ അതാത തിയ്യതിയിലെ കൊമ്പയിൻറ ആപ്പീസ്സാപ്പ കുറിച്ച ഫയൽ ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൩. അഞ്ചലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നും ഇൻ ടിപ്പിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന റജിസ്ട്രലിസ്റ്റുകളിൽ മടക്കി അയക്കെണ്ടതായ ലിസ്റ്റുകളും സെക്ഷ്യനിൽനിന്നും പിറെ ദിവസത്തെ ഔട്ടടിപ്പിലെക്ക അയക്കുകയും അതുകളും ഔട്ടടിപ്പിൽ അതാത അഞ്ചലാപ്പീസ്സിലെക്ക പൊട്ടർ മടക്കിഅയക്കുകയും വെണം.

൪. മടങ്ങികിട്ടുന്ന റജിസ്ട്രലിസ്റ്റുകളും ഓരൊമാസത്തെവക തിയ്യതിപ്പടി ഫയൽചെയ്യുവെക്കണം. ഒരുതിയ്യതിയിൽ അയച്ച ലിസ്റ്റുകളുടെ പകപ്പുകളും എല്ലാം മടക്കിവരുത്തി ഫയൽചെയ്യാൽ മാത്രമെ ആ തിയ്യതിയിലെ ലിസ്റ്റുകളും പൂർത്തിയാകയുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാതിയ്യതിയിലെയും ലിസ്റ്റുകളും പൂർത്തിയാക്കി ഓരൊ തിയ്യതിയിലെ ഒടുവിലത്തെ ലിസ്റ്റിൻറെ പുറത്ത ചുവന്ന മഷികൊണ്ട തിയ്യതിചെത്ത ഓരൊ മാസത്തെ വക തുകയായി കെട്ടിവെക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രഡെണ്ടാപ്പീസ്.
എറണാകുളം ക ൦-൫-വ്യ.

ജാക്കൊബ ഐ. ചാണ്ടി,
സൂപ്രഡെണ്ട.

Circular No. 3 of 85 (C. No. 287/85).

The clerk in the Trichur Hospital has been authorised to frank covers on Government service.

Office of the Superintendent of Anchal,
Ernakulam, 20th Chingom 1085.

JACOB I. CHANDY,
Superintendent.

Circular No. 4 of 85 (C. No. 332/85.

The clerk of the Residential Palace Warden has been authorised to frank covers on Sirkar service.

Office of the Superintendent of Anchal,
Ernakulam, 20th Chingom 1085.

JACOB I. CHANDY,
Superintendent.

Circular No. 5 of 85 (C. 330/85).

The Law Reporter has been authorised to frank covers on Sirkar service.

Office of the Superintendent of Anchal,
Ernakulam, 20th Chingom 1085.

JACOB I. CHANDY,
Superintendent.

Circular No. 6 of 85 (C. No. 328/85).

The Surveyors employed in connection with the survey of rubber lands have been authorised to frank covers on service addressed to the Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Superintendent of Anchal,
Ernakulam, 20th Chingom 1085.

JACOB I. CHANDY
Superintendent.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the letter box at Mannumpetta in the jurisdiction of the Pudukad Anchal office has been removed to the Tile Factory near the Manali river on the 1st Chingom 1085.
16th August 1909.

Office of the Superintendent of Anchal,
Ernakulam, 19th Chingom 1085.

JACOB I. CHANDY,
Superintendent.

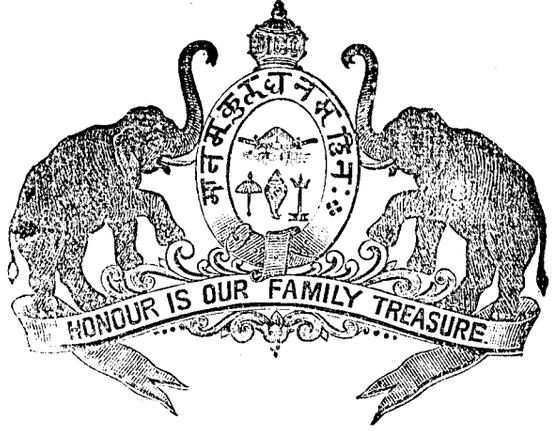
പാസ്യം.

ക ൦ വ്യ ചിങ്ങം ക-ാം ൮-ക്ക ശരിയായ ക്ന ൦ ന് ആഗസ്റ്റ ക ന്ത-ാംനു- പുതുക്കാട അഞ്ചലാപ്പീസിൽ ചെന്ന മണ്ണം പെട്ടയിൽ വെച്ചുറിക്കുന്ന കത്തുപെട്ടി മണലിപുഴക്കല്ലുള്ള ഓട്ടക്കമ്പനിയിലെക്ക മാററി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിവരം എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

അഞ്ചൽ സൂപ്രഡെണ്ടാപ്പീസ്
എറണാകുളം ക്ന—ക—വ്യ

ജെക്കബ്ബ ഐ. ചാണ്ടി,
സൂപ്രഡെണ്ട.

Printed at the Cochin Government Press.



THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority

Vol. XLIv.] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

PART II.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of the Criminal Returns submitted for the 4th quarter of 1084.

Dated 12th Chingom 1085 / 27th August 1909.

1. The following statement shows the quantity of work done by the Magistrates during the 4th quarter of 1084:—

NAMES OF COURTS.	State of the file				Duration of pending calendar cases						No. of days during which the oldest case disposed of was pending	Average duration of cases disposed of in days	No. of days since the oldest pending case in which the accused have not appeared was registered.	Witnesses	
	Pending at the beginning of the quarter	Filed in the quarter	Disposed of in the quarter	Pending at the end of the quarter	One month and under	Over one month	Over 2 months	Over 3 months	Over 6 months	Total				No. examined.	No. detained beyond 3 days.
District Magistrate's Court ...	5	13	11	7	3	1 ..	2	1	7	38	10	15	66		
Kanayanur 2nd class Magistrate's Court ...	9	150	157	2	..	1	1	.. ..	2	78	4	104	349		
Cochin Do Do ...	14	210	204	20	9	10	1	.. ..	20	55	8	...	296		
Cranganore Do Do ..	..	44	35	9	9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9	35	9	23	168		
Mukundapuram Do Do ...	22	94	107	9	6	1	1	1 ..	9	219	10	..	198		
Trichur Do Do ...	6	33	39	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	43	5	..	57		
Talappilly Do Do ...	5	58	63	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	75	4	..	94		
Chittur Do Do ...	2	63	63	2	2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	46	1	31	115		
Cochin 3rd Do Do ...	..	19	19	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	15	8	...	57		
Cranganore Do Do ..	7	12	19	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	24	1	...	12		
Trichur Do Do ..	..	57	57	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	21	3	..	53		
Talapilly Do Do ..	..	78	73	5	3	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	34	2	28	94		
Total ..	70	831	847	54	32	15	3	3	1	54	..	..	..	1559	
Total for the previous quarter ..	72	763	765	70	45	10	7	5	3	70	..	..	..	1465	

The disposal, *viz.*, 847 exceeded the file by 16 and the arrears were therefore reduced to 54 at the end of the quarter. The Cochin Magistrate has disposed of the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 223 and the Kanayanur Magistrate comes next with a disposal of 157 cases.

2. *Duration of cases in which the accused have appeared.*—Of the 54 cases pending at the end of the quarter, 3 are over 3 months' and 1 over 6 months' duration against 5 and 3 respectively in the previous quarter. The Mukundapuram Magistrate is responsible for one case of more than 3 months' duration and the District Magistrate is responsible for the remaining 3 old cases. The Magistrates have submitted explanations for the delay and they may be accepted.

3. *Duration of cases in which the accused have not appeared.*—In the Kanayanur Magistrate's Court there is one case of 104 days' standing in which the accused have not appeared. The Magistrate reports that he has applied for sanction to remove the case to the Register of Block cases.

4. Average duration of cases disposed of ——Satisfactory.

5. *Miscellaneous.*—In 18 cases complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 42 persons under section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There was no case of prosecutions for false and malicious complaint.

6. *Witnesses.*—1559 witnesses were examined during the quarter against 1465 in the previous quarter and no witness was detained for more than 3 days in any of the courts.

7. *The quality of work.*—The statement appended below shows the quality of work turned out by the Sub-Magistrates as tested by the results of appeals preferred against their decisions :—

Name and designation of officer	No. of appealable decisions passed in the quarter	No. of appeals preferred in the quarter	No. of appeals decided in the quarter.	No. confirmed.	No. reversed.	No. modified	Percentage of appeals preferred to appealable decisions passed.	Percentage of confirmation.	Percentage of reversal
Kan: Mag: Mr. Panikkaveetil Govinda Menon	77	12	12	10	2	...	15	$83\frac{1}{3}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$
Cochin ,, ,, C. V. Anthony	5	3	3	2	1	...	60	$66\frac{2}{3}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$
Do ,, ,, M. Sankara Menon	80	6	6	5	1	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$83\frac{1}{3}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$
Cran: ,, ,, C. V. Itoop	16	1	2	1	1	...	$6\frac{1}{4}$	100	...
Do ,, ,, P. S. Subramania Iyer	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muk: ,, ,, P. Govinda Menon	50	10	10	5	4	1	20	50	40
Trichur ,, ,, P. Manchu Menon	14	4	4	2	1	1	29	50	25
Do ,, ,, Anantasadasiva Iyer	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talapilli ,, ,, P. S. Subramania Iyer	46	2	2	2	...	...	4	100	...
Do ,, ,, N. S. Sesha Iyer	53	2	2	...	2	...	4	...	100
Chittur ,, ,, B. C. Chakko	22	4	4	3	...	1	18	75	...
Total	...	44	45	30	12	3	...	...	...

8. *Appeals and revision.*—The District Magistrate had for disposal 45 appeals and 25 revision petitions, all of which were disposed of in the quarter. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 10·8 days.

9. *Sessions work.*—The Sessions Judge of Anjikaimal had for disposal 6 sessions cases, one appeal, and one revision petition, and the Trichur Sessions Judge had 3 sessions cases, 5 appeals and 3 revision petitions. All of them were disposed of in the quarter.

10. *Quality of sessions work.*—Six criminal appeals were disposed of by the Chief Court during the quarter, two being against the decisions of each of the two Sessions Judges and the remaining two against the decisions of two Sub-Magistrates. The conviction and sentence in the 2 appeals from the Anjikaimal Court and in one of the appeals from the Trichur Court were confirmed and in the other appeal from the latter Court reversed. In one of the appeals from the order of the Magistrates, the order under appeal was confirmed, and in the other new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

On the whole, the work of the Criminal Courts during the quarter under review is satisfactory.

(By order)

N. R. VAIDYANATHA IYER,
Registrar.

Notice regarding destruction of old records.

കണയന്നൂര ഫ-ാംക്ലാസ്സ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട കൊടതിയിൽ നിന്ന
എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ

ംരം കൊടതിവക ഫ ം വ്യ ഫ -ാമാണ്ടത്തെ റിക്കാട്ടുകളും ഇരുപത കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരി ക്കുന്നതായ ഫ ം ന്യ -ാമാണ്ടത്തെ റിക്കാട്ടുകളും ഫ ം ര്ര -ലെ ഇ-ാം റിഗുലെഷൻ അനുസരി ച്ച ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ചീഫകൊട്ടിൽ നിന്നും കല്പിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഫ ം വ്യ ചിങ്ങം ഫ്യനു-ത്തെ മാസ അനുസരിച്ച നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ആകൊല്ലത്തെ റിക്കാട്ടുകളിൽ നിന്നും വല്ലലക്ഷ്യങ്ങളും മടക്കിവാങ്ങേണ്ടതായൊ മറൊ ഉള്ളുപക്ഷം അതുക ളും ഉടനെ അപെക്ഷിച്ചവാങ്ങേണ്ടതാണന്ന ഇതിനാൽ അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന ഫ ം വ്യ ഇ-ാമാണ്ട ചിങ്ങമാസം ഫ്യന്നു-ക്ക ഫ ം സെപ്തമ്പർ ഫന്നു- എ രണാകുളം.

പി. ഗൊവിന്ദമെനൊൻ,
ഫ-ാംക്ലാസ്സ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട.

Notices regarding unclaimed properties.

ചിറമ്മർ ഫ-ാം ക്ലാസ്സ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട കൊട്ടിൽ നിന്നും
എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പരസ്യമാക്കുന്നതെന്തെന്നാൽ

കൊഴിഞ്ഞാമ്പാറ വില്ലെജ കരുപ്പാറ ദെശത്ത ചൊണ്ടത്തവക ചന്തപ്പെട്ടയിൽ വര് ക ക്കടകം ഫ ഫ -ാംന്നു- കാലത്ത ഒ- ന്റെ മണി സമയത്ത മരിച്ചുകിടന്നിരുന്നതായ ഒരു മുസൽമാ ന്റെ അടുക്കൽ നിന്ന കണ്ടുകിട്ടിയതും ചിറമ്മർ പൊല്ലീസ്സ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാക്കിയതും ആയ ഒരു പിച്ചള കൊളാമ്പിക്കും ഒരു തകരതാമ്പാളത്തിനും നെരായ അവകാശിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നമുതൽ ന്ന മാസത്തിലകം ഈ കൊട്ടിൽ ഹാജരായി തെളിവകൊടുത്ത വാങ്ങെണ്ടതും ഇല്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം അവുധികഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ മുതൽ ലേലത്തിൽ വിറ വസൂലാവുന്ന സംഖ്യ സക്കാരിലെക്ക മുതൽ ക്രട്ടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

എന്ന-ഫ ം വ്യ ചിങ്ങമാസം ഫ ഫ -ാംന്നു-

ബി. സി. ചാക്കൊ,
ഫ-ാം ക്ലാസ്സ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട.

കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ഫ -ാം ക്ലാസ്സ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട കൊടതിയിൽ നിന്ന
എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പരസ്യമാക്കുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ

കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂര സക്കാര ഹൈസ്സളിന്നടുത്ത റൊഡിൽ നിന്നു കിട്ടിയും ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററാൽ അയച്ചുകിട്ടിയും ആയ രണ്ട ഒറയുള്ള ഒരു വെളുത്തമടിശ്ശീലക്കും അതിനകത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരു മുഴുവൻ ഉറുപ്പികക്കും നെരാ അവകാശികൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നമുതൽ ഒരു മാസത്തിനകം ഈ കൊട്ടിൽ ഹാജരായി തെളിവകൊടുത്തകൊണ്ടുപൊകാത്തപക്ഷം സകാരിലെക്ക മുതൽക്രട്ടുന്ന താണന്ന ഇതിനാൽ അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന ഫ ം വ്യ ചിങ്ങം ഫ ഫ ാംന്നു-

പി. എസ്സ. സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യയ്യർ,
ഫ-ാം ക്ലാസ്സമജിസ്ട്രേട്ട.

List of unclaimed Documents

൧൦ വർഷം രജിസ്റ്റാപ്പീസുകളിൽ അവകാശപ്പെടാതെ അവധികഴിഞ്ഞുകിടക്കുന്ന ആധാരങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം **ലിസ്റ്റ്**

രജിസ്റ്റാപ്പീസിന്റെ പെര	ക്രമനമ്പർ	നമ്പർ	ആധാരം സ്വീകരിച്ച കൊല്ലം	മാസം	നാൾ	എഴുതികൊടുത്താളുടെ പെര	എഴുതിവാങ്ങിയാളുടെ പെര	ആധാരസ്വഭാവം
കണയന്നൂർ	൨	൯൩൫	൧൦൫൫	കർക്കടകം	൯	തിരുവാങ്കുളംവില്ലേജിൽ കിങ്ങിണി മിറരത്തായ തൊട്ടി പറമ്പിൽ നാരായണൻനായർ മുതൽപെര	തിരുവാങ്കുളം വില്ലേജിൽ തത്തനാട്ട നങ്ങേലി മുതൽപെര	൧൫ കക്ക രശീതി
ടി	൨	൯൯൫	ടി	ടി	൧൫	നടമേൽ വില്ലേജിൽ കളരിക്കൽ പാണ്ടി വക്കീ	തിരുവാങ്കുളം വില്ലേജിൽ തത്തനാട്ട പുളിക്കൽ നാരായണൻ നായർ മുതൽപെര	൬ കുണക്ക രശീതി
എറണാകുളം	൨	൪൧൫	ടി	എടവം	൧൯	ചക്കാലക്കൽ അവരാ	കണ്ണോത്ത പറമ്പിൽ പൈലി	രശീതി
ടി	൯	൧൪൪	ടി	ടി	൨൬	പട്ടിണിപറമ്പിൽ മത്തായി	മിറരത്തുള്ളി പരമേശ്വരമെനോൻ	പുറവാസ്തു
ടി	൨	൪൯൯	ടി	മിഥുനം	൯	ചെഞ്ചേരിൽ നാരായണൻ .	കണ്ണേത്തെ സെയ്യോ	രശീതി
ടി	൧	൨൬൪൯	ടി	കർക്കടകം	൧൯	മാടറാനെ വറിയു	തറയിൽ ജൊസെഫ	തീറ
ടി	൧	൨൬൯൨	ടി	ടി	൧൫	കടവുകാട്ട പറമ്പിൽ ഗൊവിന്ദശെട്ടി	പവ്വത്തിൽ നാരായണമെനോൻ	പാട്ടശീട്ട
ടി	൯	൧൯൯	ടി	ടി	൨൯	തെക്കും ഭാഗത്ത ജൂതപള്ളി കയ്യാര എലിയാ മുതൽ ൨ ാം	ഇല്ലിക്ക പറമ്പിൽ മിസ്റ്റർഅന്തൊന്നി സുനിസ്സാസദിയസ	രശീതി
കൊച്ചി	൨	൯൪൪	൧൦൨൯	ടി	൨൪	വടക്കെ ചിറളായിൽ ദാമൊദര പ്രഭു	കയ്യൊലി പറമ്പിൽ നാരായണപ്രഭു മുതൽപെര	൪ ാം കക്ക തീറ
ടി		വർഷം നമ്പർ ൧൦ക്ക നമ്പർ	൧൦൨൪	വൃശ്ചികം	൨൯	കണ്ണങ്കെരിൽ ഇയ്യൊ അവുസെപ്പ മുതൽ പെര	കണ്ണങ്കെരിൽ ലവറന്യൊസ്സ	സാധാരണ മുക്ത്യാർ
ടി	൧	൧൪൪൨	ടി	എടവം	൪	തെക്കെ ചിറളായിൽ രാമപ്രഭു കെശവപ്രഭു	തെക്കെ ചിറളായികെശവ പ്രഭുവാമനൻ	൯ ാം കക്ക തീറ
ടി	൧	൧൪൪൯	ടി	ടി	ടി	ടി	ടി ടി അച്യുതൻ	൧൦ കക്ക തീറ
ടി	൧	൧൨൨൯	ടി	ടി	൨൦	തുണ്ടത്തിൽതായിയും അനുജൻ രാമൻകുഞ്ഞി മുതൽ ൪ ാം പെര	തുണ്ടത്തിൽ കാളിമകൾ പാർവതി പെര	ഭാഗതീറാധാരം
ടി	൧	൨൦൪൨	ടി	മിഥുനം	൧൭	അഴിക്കകത്തറയിമൂന്ന വാസ്തു	പ്ലാപ്പിള്ളിൽ മീതിയൻ മുഹമ്മതുമുതൽ പെര	പാട്ടശീട്ട

കൊച്ചി	൧	൨൦൮൩	൧൦൭൮	മിഥുനം	൧൭	തെക്കെകണ്ണങ്കെരിൽ മണ്ണെക്കവി പെര.	പ്ലാപ്പിള്ളിൽ മീതിയൻ മഹമ്മത മുതൽ പെര	പാട്ടശീട്ട
ടി	൧	൨൦൮൮	ടി	ടി	൧൭	പാണ്ടികശാല പറമ്പിൽ മിയെളി പെര	പ്ലാപ്പിള്ളിൽ മീതിയൻ മുഹമ്മത മുതൽ പെര	ടി
ടി	൧	൨൨൭൩	൧൦൭൨	കക്കടകം	൨൭	പുതിയെടത്ത പാപ്പിടകം മാണി	ചെരിയിൽ കടയിൽ നാഥൻ ശങ്കരൻ	തീരാധാരം
ടി	൧	൨൦൮൫	൧൦൭൮	മിഥുനം	൧൭	ചുള്ളിക്കാട്ട വസ്സ്യൻ ദ്ദരൊം	പ്ലാപ്പിള്ളിൽ മീതിയൻ മുഹമ്മത മുതൽ പെര	പാട്ടശീട്ട
കുഴപ്പുള്ളി	൨	൨൩൩	ടി	ടി	൩൧	വലിയവീട്ടിൽ കല്ല്യാണി	മാളിക്കാട്ട ഇട്ടണ്ണിരവി	൫൦൦ കക്ക രശീതി
ടി	൧	൧൩൮൮	ടി	കക്കടകം	൮	കരുശുങ്കൽ അഗസ്ത്യഞ്ഞ	കൊട്ടപറമ്പിൽ തൊമാസ്സ	൩൦ക്ക ഇൗടുപണയം
ടി	൧	൧൩൮൮	ടി	ടി	൮	വട്ടത്ത ക്രൂരൻ വക്കി	കാട്ട പറമ്പിൽ ഇൗസൂപ്പ	൨൦൦ കക്ക ഒഴുമറി
ടി	൧	൧൨൩൩	ടി	ടി	൨൩	കരുടം പറമ്പിൽ കൊച്ചഹമ്മത	ടി	൪ കക്ക രീറ
കൊട്ടങ്ങല്ലൂര	൨	൮൨൨	ടി	ടി	൧൩	വല്ലത്ത നാരായണൻ കുഞ്ഞുമെനൊൻ	പനങ്ങാട്ട കുഞ്ഞയ്യപ്പൻ പാപ്പു	രശീത്ി
ചാലക്കുടി	൧	൨൭൫൨	ടി	മിഥുനം	൫	പണിക്കാട്ടവീട്ടിൽ കുഞ്ഞുണ്ണി, പരമെശ്വരൻനായര	കുടപ്പുഴെ മരത്തൊമ്പിള്ളി പരമെശ്വരൻ അക്കിതിരിപ്പാട	എതിര
	൧	൨൨൭൧	ടി	ടി	൧൦	നടുവത്തെ പടിഞ്ഞാറെമ്പ്രം പെങ്കിടി ശ്വരൻ ഹരിഹരയ്യൻ	വഴങ്കരെ ലക്ഷ്മി ഗൊവിന്ദമെനൊൻ	വിധിരീറ
ഇരിങ്ങലക്കുട	൨	൫൩൭൭	ടി	എടവം	൫	എളെടത്ത തെക്കെവീട്ടിൽ കുഞ്ഞിക്കുട്ടമെനൊൻ മുതൽപെര	പ്രാപ്പുക്കരെ മടത്തി വീട്ടിൽ പാക്കുട്ടി അന്ന മുതൽ പെര	രശീത്ി
ടി	൨	൭൨൩	ടി	മിഥുനം	൨൪	തെക്കെടത്ത കൃഷ്ണമെനൊൻ	ചക്കമ്പത്ത രാമൻനായര	ടി
തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂര	൨	൫൧൩൩	ടി	എടവം	൧൯	വിളക്കത്തലെ ശങ്കരൻ	അയ്യനാത്ത നാണുമെനൊൻ	ടി
ടി	൨	൫൩൭	ടി	കക്കടകം	൩൩	തെക്കെ മടത്തിൽ പരമെശ്വര പട്ടര	കൊരമ്പിൽ തെക്കെവീട്ടിൽ ഗൊവിന്ദൻ നായര	ടി
ടി	൧	൨൨൭൫	ടി	ടി	൧൨	ഗൊപുരം വീട്ടിൽ ഗൊലാലകുപ്പായം മുതൽ നായം	പത്തൊത്തൊണ്ണങ്ങാമത്ത ഭരതപിഷാരൊടി മുതൽ പെര	കുറി ജന്മശീട്ട
ടി	൧	൨൨൩൩൩	ടി	ടി	൧൪	ചെറുവത്തൂര അവുസപ്പ	ചെറുവത്തൂരലൊന്നപ്പൻ	മുണ്ടിപണയം
കുന്നകുളം	൨	൫൨൭൫	ടി	എടവം	൧൩	പുതിയാന വളപ്പിൽ അമ്മുണ്ണി	കരുവളമ്പിൽ മന്നി	൨൦ കക്ക രശീതി
ടി	൨	൩൩൩൩	ടി	മിഥുനം	൨൦	വടക്കെ മടത്തിൽ ദാമൊദരൻ	കല്ലായി കൃഷ്ണൻ കെട്ടിയ കാളിമകൻ കുഞ്ഞൻ	൫൦ കക്ക രശീതി
ടി	൧	൩൨൦൦	ടി	ടി	൨൦	കല്ലായി കൃഷ്ണൻ കെട്ടിയകാളി മകൻ കുഞ്ഞൻ	പുലിക്കൊട്ടി ഇട്ടപ്പ	൧൦൦ക്ക രീറ
ടി	൨	൩൩൨൮	ടി	ടി	൨൨	കൊളമങ്ങത്ത ചിങ്ങന്തൊട്ടിൽരാമുണ്ണി	തണ്ടായം പറമ്പത്ത കൃഷ്ണൻ	൧൦൦കക്ക രശീതി
ടി	൨	൩൩൩൩	ടി	കക്കടകം	൨൨	മണ്ടകത്തിൽ കിട്ട	മാരാത്ത ഉണ്ണായ	ടി
ടി	൨	൩൩൩൫	ടി	ടി	൨൨	കരുവങ്ങാട്ട ശങ്കുണ്ണി	ടി	൧൫൪ കക്ക രശീതി
ചിറമ	൧	൧൦൩൦	൧൦൭൨	മെടം	൨൧	രക്കഞ്ചത്ത വീട്ടിൽ നാരായണൻ നായര മുതൽ നായം	തെക്കെ വിളക്കത്തലെ വിശാലാക്ഷി	൨൫൫ക ൧൦ണക്ക ഒഴുമറി

ചിറമേ	ക	ക ങ്ക	ക ാവ്വ്	പുടവം	ഖ വ	ഉപ്പുമണ്ണ പട്ടകയിൽ ഇഴവൻ കുട്ടൻ	പള്ളത്തേരി കൃഷ്ണൻ ശെട്ടി ഭാര്യ കാ ളിയമ്മാൾ	നൽ കക്ക പാട്ടശീട്ട
ടി	ക	ക ങ്ക വ ഖ	ടി	മിഥുനം	വ	മണ്ണാൻ കരുപ്പൻ മകൻ പങ്ങൻ	വാരിയത്ത പുത്തൽ വീട്ടിൽ ഗൊപാ ലമെനൊൻ	ഖ ങ കക്ക പാട്ടശീട്ട
ടി	ഖ	ന വ്വ ങ	ക ാവ്വ ഖ	പുടവം	ഖ ന	കൊഴിഞ്ഞാമ്പാറയൂരിൽ വീരപ്പപിള്ള	മെതില വീട്ടിൽ ശങ്കണ്ണിമെനൊൻ	ൽ ാ കക്ക മൂണ്ടിപണയം
ടി	ഖ	ര ര ഖ	ക ാവ്വ ര	മിഥുനം	ഖ	കൊഴിഞ്ഞാമ്പാറയിൽ സുന്ദരൻ ചെ ട്ടി	രാമവമ്മപുരം പുത്തൂര ചെല്ലപ്പകവുണ്ട ൻ	ഖ ഖ ര കക്ക രശീതി
ടി	ഖ	ര ന വ്വ	ടി	ടി	ക	കള്ളരായം പാളയം മുത്തു എന്ന ചില കമുത്തു	തെനകുളത്തിൽ രാമനാഷ്ടൻ	ക ങ ങ്ക — ന — ക്ക കക്ക രശീതി
നെന്മാറ	ക	ന ഖ	ടി	പുടവം	ക ങ	കണിമംഗലം ഗ്രാമം എലവത്തൂര വ ലിയ സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യൻ പാട്ടമാളി മകൻ സു ബ്രഹ്മണ്യൻ പാട്ടമാളി മുതൽ പെര	നെന്മാറ മൂത്ത ചെട്ടിമകൻ അങ്കപ്പ ൻ മുതൽ പെര	ൽ ങ്ക കക്ക തീറ
ടി	ഖ	ക ങ ര	ടി	മിഥുനം	ന ക	വടക്കെരാവുണ്ണ്യാടത്തപുത്തൻ വീട്ടിൽ അച്ചുതൻ നായര അനന്തരവൻ കിട്ടു ണ്ണിനായര	വീര രാവുത്തൻ മകൻ മീരാശായ്ക്ക രാ വുത്തൻ	ക ങ ങ കക്ക രശീതി

മെൽ കാണിച്ച ആധാരങ്ങൾ ഓരൊന്നിന്ന സ്വീകരിച്ച തിയ്യതി മുതൽ പതിനഞ്ച ദിവസം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഓരൊ പതിനഞ്ച ദിവസത്തിന്നൊ അ തിന്റെ അംശത്തിന്നൊ അര ഉറുപ്പിക വീതം പിഴകൊടുത്ത അധികാരമുള്ള കക്ഷികൾ വാങ്ങികൊള്ളെണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നാൽ മെൽപ്രകാരം പിഴവർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതിനും പുറമെ ഹാജരാക്കിയ തിയ്യതി മുതൽ ഖ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ ടി ആധാരങ്ങൾ നശിപ്പിച്ചു കളയുന്നതാ ണ്ണും ഇതിനാൽ അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ചിറമേൽ രജിസ്ട്രാപ്പീസ്സ വക ക ാവ്വ ൽ ക-ാം നമ്പ്രബുക്കിൽ ക ാന്ന ാം-ം ക ാവ്വ ഖ-ൽ ഖ-ാം നമ്പ്ര ബുക്കിൽ ന വ്വ-ാ കൊച്ചി രജിസ്ട്രാപ്പീസ്സ ക-ാം നമ്പ്രബുക്കിൽ ക ാവ്വ ഖ ൽ ഖ ഖ വ്വൻ-ം നമ്പ്രാധാരങ്ങൾ ഇപ്രകാരസ്യ തിയ്യതി മുതൽ ഒരുമാസത്തിന്ന കം അധികാരമുള്ള കക്ഷികൾ പിഴകൊടുത്ത മടക്കിവാങ്ങാതിരുന്നാൽ ഉടനെ നശിപ്പിച്ചു കളയുന്നതാകുന്നു.

സി. അന്തപ്പായി,

സൂപ്പ ഡെണ്ട.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷ്യൻ സൂപ്പ്രഡെണ്ട ആപ്പീസ്സ്
എറണാകുളം
ക ാവ്വ ി ചിങ്ങം ഖ ിന-

List of articles manufactured in the Ernakulam Central Jail and available for sale.

Serial No.	Name of article		Value Rs. A. P.		Remarks
1	Coir yarn machine twist	...	...	3 ...	per lb. } Special rates for large
2	Coir yarn hand twist	...	...	1 6	per lb. } quantities.
3	Door rug made of machine twist yarn	...	...	3 3	per lb.
4	Coir matting striped 1 yard wide	Per yard ...	...	10 ...	Matting of less width can be supplied to order at proportionate prices per yard. A reduction of 6 pies per yard made on quantities of 100 yards or more.
5	Coir matting plain Do Do	,, ...	...	9 ...	
6	Fernery matting Do Do	,, ...	...	4 6	
7	Cow rope	...	...	3 6	per lb.
8	Waste paper baskets	...	...	2 6	each.
9	Native towels	...	...	3 ...	to 5 as each.
10	Cotton rope	...	...	10 ...	per lb.
11	Net bags	...	...	1 ...	to Re. 1 each according to size

NOTE.—Tennis nets can be made to order. Coir matting can be had sewn together and bound at the edges with canvas to suit any sized room. Estimates will be forwarded on application to the undersigned.

Central Jail, Ernakulam,
27th Edavom 1084.

A. C. AUGUSTUS,
Superintendent, Central Jail.

COCHIN POLICE DEPARTMENT—PART I

Circular Order No. 4.

സക്കുലർ കല്പന നമ്പ്ര ൪.

ശിക്ഷിച്ചപുള്ളി അല്ലാത്ത തടവുകാരെ കൊടതികളിലെക്കും മറും ബന്ധവസ്സൊട്ട ക്രൂടി കൊണ്ടുപൊകുമ്പൊൾ ജെയിൽ വാർഡർ മാരുടെ ബന്ധവസ്സിലാണെങ്കിൽ ജെയിൽ സൂപ്രഡെണ്ടിനും പൊല്ലീസ്സ ബന്ധവസ്സിലാണെങ്കിൽ ആ ബന്ധവസ്സിന്റെ ചുമതലക്കാരനായ ഉദ്യൊഗസ്ഥനും ആവശ്യമാണെന്ന തൊന്നുന്നതായാൽ കൈവിലങ്ങവെച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപൊകാമെന്ന ഇതിനാൽ പൊല്ലീസിനെ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

പൊല്ലീസ്സ ഹെഡാപ്പീസ്സ
തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂർ.
൧൦൭൭ ചിങ്ങം ൨൪-൦൦൭-
൧൯൦൨ സപ്തമ്പ്ര ൧൨-൦൭-

എം. എ. ചാക്കൊ,
ആ. സൂപ്രഡെണ്ട.

Circular Order No. 5.

സക്കുലർ കല്പന നമ്പ്ര ൫.

വൃശ്ചിലെ രണ്ടാം വ്യാഴെഷ്ചനായ ആയുധ വ്യാഴെഷൻ പ്രകാരം വൃശ്ചികം ൧൭൦൭-ക്ക മുമ്പായി പൊല്ലീസ്സ സ്റ്റെഷനിൽ ഹാജരാക്കപ്പെടെണ്ടതായ തൊക്കുകൾ മുതലായവടി തിയ്യതിക്ക ശെഷം ഹാജരാക്കുന്നതായാലും പൊല്ലീസ്സ് ഉദ്യൊഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവയെ ഏറ്റവാങ്ങണ്ടതാണെന്നും എന്നാൽ മെൽപ്രകാരം കൽക്കടകം ൧൭-൦൭-ക്ക മുമ്പായി ഹാജരാക്കാതെയിരുന്നത മനഃപൂർവ്വമായിട്ടാണെന്ന ബൊദ്ധ്യംവന്നാൽ അവരെ പ്രൊസിക്യൂട്ട ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാണെന്നും ഇതിനാൽ പൊല്ലീസിനെ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

പൊല്ലീസ ഹെഡ്ഡാപ്പീസ്സ,
തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂർ
൧൦൭൭ ചിങ്ങം ൨൩-൦൭-
൧൯൦൨ സപ്തമ്പർ ൧൭-൦൭-

എം. എ. ചാക്കൊ,
ആ. സൂപ്രഡെണ്ട.

Printed at the Cochin Government Press.

THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority

Vol. XLIv.] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

PART II.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Service Order No. 26 of 85.

M. Manika Menon, Typist, is granted one month's previlege leave from 25th Chingom 1085.

T. K. Govindaswamy Konar is appointed to act from 27th Chingom 1085.

Forest Head office,
Trichur, 11—9—09.

E. H. JOHNSTONE,
Conservator of Forests.

Service Order No. 27 of 85.

P. Kochu Govinda Menon. Attender, is appointed sub-protem 6th accountant *vice* S. Swaminath Iyer resigned with effect from 21st Chingom 1085.

V. P. Krishna Iyer, Elanad Range attender, is appointed as sub-protem attender in this office *vice* No. 1.

Forest Head office,
Trichur, 13—9—09.

E. H. JOHNSTONE,
Conservator of Forests.

Service Order No. 29 of 85.

During the absence of 2nd grade Ranger, Mr. Doraswamy Iyengar, on suspension for 3 months from 10th Edavom 1084, the following promotions are ordered.

M. K. Ganapathy Iyer, 2nd grade Forester to be acting 1st grade Forester *vice* Mr. A. W. John on promotion as acting 3rd grade Ranger, but to do duty in the Chalakudy Depot.

V. P. Krishna Iyer, Elanad Range attender, to be acting 5th grade Forester but to do duty in Machad.

Forest Head office,
Trichur, 13 9—1909.

E. H. JOHNSTONE,
Conservator of Forests.

NOTIFICATION.

Tenders are invited for the right of felling and removal of Koramaruthu trees of and above 6 feet girth at breast height about 200 candies from D/1 coupe, Parambikulam, and they should reach the Conservator of Forests on or above $\frac{\text{29th September 1909.}}{\text{14th Kanni 1085.}}$

2. Each tender should be accompanied by a chalan remitting an earnest money deposit of Rs. 100 in one of the State Treasuries.

3. The tenders should clearly specify the rate per candy at which tenderers are willing to purchase it.

4. As soon as any tender is accepted, the accepted tenderer shall pay a quarter of the estimated purchase money and execute an agreement on stamp paper within 7 days of intimation of acceptance of tender, failing which the earnest money deposit will be forfeited to the Sirkar and a resale held at the tenderer's risk and loss.

5. The felling and removal shall be completed before the end of Karkidagom 1085.
6. The Conservator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
7. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Forest Head office,
Trichur, 13th September 1909.

E. H. JOHNSTONE
Conservator of Forests.

പറമ്പിക്കുളം മലയിൽ ചെന്ന് ഡി ഫ കൂപ്പിൽ നിന്നും മറൊപ്പും ഉയരത്തിൽ ആറും ആറിന്ന മെലെയും അടി ചുറ്റളവുള്ള കൊറമരുത മരം ഉദ്ദെശം ൨ ൦ ൦ കണ്ടി വെട്ടി ഇറക്കി കൊണ്ടു പൊകുവാൻ ദിക്കാസ ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. മെല്പടി ദിക്കാസ $\frac{29-9-09}{14-2-85}$ക്കൊ അതിന്നു മുമ്പൊ മലവക കൺസർവെറർ അവർകൾ മുമ്പാകെ എത്തെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൨. ഓരൊ ദിക്കാസ സഹിതം ഡപ്പൊസിറ്റവകക്കുള്ള ഫ ൦ ൦ ഉറുപ്പിക ൟരം സംസ്ഥാനത്ത ഏതെങ്കിലും ഖജനാവിൽ അടച്ചുവാങ്ങിയ ചെലാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൩. കണ്ടി ഫക്ക ഇന്നറെയിറ്റ വിതമായാൽ എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്ന സ്പഷ്ടമായി ദിക്കാസിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൪. കൺസർവെററവർകൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ദിക്കാസ സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ദിക്കാസകാരൻ ലെലംസ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയവിവരം അറിഞ്ഞ ൟ ദിവസത്തിന്നുള്ളിൽ ലെല സംഖ്യയിൽ നാലിലൊന്ന സംഖ്യ അടക്കെണ്ടതും കരാറ വീട്ടുകൂടാതെ നടത്തെണ്ടതിലെക്ക മുദ്ര കടലാസ്സിൽ ഒരു ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതി വെക്കെണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാൻ വീട്ടുവരുത്തിയാൽ ഡപ്പൊസിറ്റ സംഖ്യ സക്കാരിലെക്ക മുതൽ കൂട്ടുന്നതും ലെലം ആയാളുടെ നഷ്ടാത്തരവാദത്തുമ്മെൽ വീണ്ടും നടത്തുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

൫. ലെലപ്രകാരമുള്ള മരംമുഴുവനും ഫ ൦ വ൫-൩ മാണ്ട കർക്കടക മാസാവസാനത്തിന്ന മുമ്പിൽ മുറിച്ച നീക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൬. ഏറ്റവും അധികം സംഖ്യകാണിച്ചു കൊട്ടത്തിട്ടുള്ള ദിക്കാസൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും ദിക്കാസൊ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ കൺസറവെററവർകൾ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനാകുന്നതല്ല.

൭. ശെഷം ആവശ്യമുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ താഴെ ഒപ്പിട്ടുന്ന ആളൊട ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അറിവ കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഇ. എച്ച്. ജൊൺസ്റ്റൻ,
മലവക കൺസർവെററർ.

NOTIFICATION.

Tenders are invited for the right of felling and removal of Koramaruthu trees of and above 6 ft. girth at breast height about 200 candies from D/2 coupe, Parambikulam, and they should reach the Conservator of Forests on or before $\frac{\text{29th September 1909.}}{\text{14th Kanni 1085.}}$

2. Each tender should be accompanied by a chalan remitting an earnest money deposit of Rs. 100 in one of the State Treasuries.

3. The tenders should clearly specify the rate per candy at which tenderers are willing to purchase it.

4. As soon as any tender is accepted, the accepted tenderer shall pay a quarter of the estimated purchase money and execute an agreement on stamp paper within 7 days of intimation of acceptance of tender, failing which the earnest money deposit will be forfeited to the Sirkar and a re-sale held at the tenderer's risk and loss.

5. The felling and removal shall be completed before the end of Karkidagam 1085.
6. The Conservater does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
7. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Forest Head office,
Trichur, 11th September 1909.

E. H JOHNSTONE,
Conservator of Forests.

പറമ്പിക്കുളം മലയിൽചെന്ന് ഡിഫ കൂപ്പിൽനിന്നും മാറൊപ്പും ഉയരത്തിൽ ആറും ആറിന്ന മെലെയും അടി ചുറ്റളവുള്ള കൊറമരുതമരം ഉദ്ദെശം ൨ ൦ ൦ കണ്ടി വെട്ടി ഇറക്കികൊണ്ടുപൊകുവാൻ ദിക്കാസ്സ ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. മെപ്പടി ദിക്കാസ്സ $\frac{൨൯-൯-൦൯}{ഫ൪-൨-ഫ൦വ൫}$ക്കൊ അതിന്നുമുമ്പൊ മലവക കൺസർ വെട്ടുവർകൾ മുമ്പാകെ എത്തെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൨. ഓരൊ ദിക്കാസ്സ സഹിതം ഡപ്പൊസിറ്റ വകക്കുള്ള ഫ ൦ ൦ കരം സംസ്ഥാനത്തായ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഖജനാവിൽ അടച്ചു വാങ്ങിയ ചലാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൩. കണ്ടി ഫക്ക ഇന്നറെയിറ്റ വിതമായാൽ എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്ന സ്പഷ്ടമായി ദിക്കാസ്സിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൪. കൺസർവെട്ടരവർകൾ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ദർഖാസ്സു സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ദർഖാസ്സുകാരൻ ലെലം സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയ വിവരം അറിഞ്ഞ ൟ ദിവസത്തിന്നുള്ളിൽ ലെല സംഖ്യയിൽ നാലിൽ ഒന്ന സംഖ്യ അടക്കെണ്ടതും കരാറ വീട്ടുകൊടുത്തു നടത്തെണ്ടതിലെക്ക മുദ്രക്കടലാസ്സിൽ ഒരു ഉടമ്പടി എഴുതിവെക്കെണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുവാൻ വീട്ടു വരുത്തിയാൽ ഡപ്പൊസിറ്റ സംഖ്യ സർക്കാരിലെക്ക മുതൽകൂട്ടുന്നതും ലെലം ആയാളുടെ നഷ്ടത്തരവാദത്തിന്മെൽ വീണ്ടും നടത്തുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

൫. ലെലപ്രകാരമുള്ള മരം മുഴുവനും ഫ 0 വ ൫-൩മാണ്ട കർക്കടക മാസാവസാനത്തിന്നു മുമ്പിൽ മുറിച്ചു നീക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൬. ഏറ്റവും അധിക സംഖ്യ കാണിച്ച കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ദർഖാസ്സൊ ഏതെങ്കിലും ദർഖാസ്സൊ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ കൺസർവൊരവർകൾ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥനാകുന്നതല്ല.

൭. ശെഷം ആവശ്യമുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ താഴെ ഒപ്പിടുന്ന ആളൊട ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ അറിവ കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഇ. എച്ച. ജൊൺസ്റ്റൺ,
മലവക കൺസർവെറർ.

Printed at the Cochin Government Press.

THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

Vol. XLIV] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

PART II.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief is granted to the Talapilli Overseer's clerk, M. Krishna Menon.

APPOINTMENT.

C. N. Swaminatha Iyer, Matric, is appointed to act during the period.

Chief Engineer's office, 7—9—09 / Trichur, 23—1—85.

(By order)
A. RANGANATHA RAO,
Manager.

Leave and Appointment.

4 months' leave on loss of pay is granted to the 4th grade Section Superintendent, C. S. Almeyda, with effect from 2nd Kanni 1085, and C. S. Madhavan Pillai is appointed to act during the period.

Chief Engineer's office, 13—9—1909 / Trichur, 29—1—1085.

(By order)
A. RANGANATHA RAO,
Manager.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified the amounts detailed below due to the coolies who worked on the Ghaut road, Nelliampathies during the month of Karkidagom 1084 are pending payment in this office and that, if the parties do not appear before the Supervisor, Eastern Division, within one month from this date to receive payment, the amount will be credited to Government.

		Rs.	as.	ps.
(1)	Raman Chamu	0	6	0
(2)	Kuppan Pangan	1	14	0
(3)	Chami Ponnan	1	2	0
(4)	Kuppandi Pangan	1	2	0
	Total.	4	8	0

(Signed)
Supervisor, 2/9/09.
Eastern Division.

THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

Vol. XLIV] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

PART II.—EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 1 of 85.

The Diwan in his order (Judicial Department), Ref. on C No. 1315 of 84, dated 27th July 1908, has been pleased to sanction the following special rewards:—

Name and designation of officer	Case No., etc	Amount of reward	Remarks
C. Padmanabha Manadiar, Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Kanayanur Taluk	Tobacco case No. 20 of 84, on the file of the 2nd class Magistrate, Kanayanur.	Rs. 50	For creditable action in connection with the detection and prosecution of the tobacco case referred to
do	Tobacco case No. 21 of 84, do	Rs. 50	
Ikkandan, Amindar No. 123, Kunjunni Nair, 1st grade peon No. 175, Rumold No. 167, Kandan No. 112, Govindan Nair No. 155, K. Raman Nair 25, Achuthan No. 178, Kurian T. T. Aminadar No. 203.	Tobacco case	Rs. 50	For helping in the detection of the tobacco case referred to.
Ikkandan Amindar No. 123, Kunjunni Nair 175, Govindan Nair 155, Raman Nair 25, Kandan 112, Achuthan 178.	Tobacco case No. 21 of 84 do	Rs. 50	do

Office of the Superintendent, Salt Abkari, &c: Revenue, Ernakulam, 4th September 1909.

C. A. RAMAKRISHNA IYER,
For Superintendent.

NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with clause 8 of the Diwan's Notification dated 12th June 1908, published on pages 813, 814 and 815, Part I, of the Cochin Government Gazette dated $\frac{\text{20th June 1908}}{\text{9th Mithunom 1083}}$, two statements showing the selling price of arrack and toddy in shops in British territory (Palghat and Ponnani circles) within 2 miles of the frontier of the Cochin State for August 1909, are published for the information of the officers of the department and the Abkari contractors concerned. These statements will hold good till the next statements are published.

Statement No. 1

Taluk.	Range.	Amsom.	Selling price of toddy per gallon Rs. A. P.	Selling price of arrack per gallon 30° U. P. R. A. P	Taluk	Range	Amsom	Selling price of toddy per gallon Rs. A. P.	Selling price of arrack per gallon of 30° U. Rs. A. P.
Ponnani	Kutnad	Nagalasseri	4	10	Ponnani	Vadanapally	Nattika	4	9
		Thirumettacode	4	10			Annakara	4	9
		Kothachira	4	10			Vadanapally	4	9
		Kapoor	4	10			Venkitang	4	9
							Mullasseri	4	9
	Ponnani	Pallikara	4	10					
		Othaloor	4	10			Pallipuram	4	9
							Edathiruthi	4	9
	Guruvayur	Kadikad	4	10			Kaipamangalam	4	9
		Punnayur	4	10		Valapad			
		Vylathur	4	10			Panangad	4	9
		Iringapuram	4	10			Pappinivattam	4	9

Statement No. II

Taluk.	Amsom.	Desom.	Price of arrack per gallon of 30° U. P. Rs. A. P.	Price of toddy per gallon Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
Palghat	Pudusseri	Pudusseri	4 8	4	
	Elappilli	Elappilli	4 8	4	
	Panayur	Panayur	4 8	4	
	Peruvemba	Peruvemba	4 8	4	
	Muthalamata	Muthalamata	4 8	4	
	Koodalur	Koodalur	4 8	4	
	Elavancheri	Elavancheri	4 8	4	
	Chitlancheri	Chitlancheri	4 8	4	
	Vandazhi	Vandazhi	4 8	4	
	Puthukode	Puthukode	4 8	4	
	Vadakancheri	Vadakancheri	4 8	4	
Walluvanad	Trikangode	Manisseri	4 8	4	
	Cherukatpulam	Cherukatpulam	4 8	4	
	Vaniyamkulam	Pilachitra	4 8	4	
	Ottapalam	Ottapalam	4 8	4	
	Nethirimangalam	Nethirimangalam	4 8	4	
	Palapuram	Palapuram	4 8	4	

Office of the Superintendent,
Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue,
Ernakulam 9th September 1909.

M. NARAYANA MENON,
for Superintendent.

Printed at the Cochin Government Press.

THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

Vol. XLIV] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

PART II.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

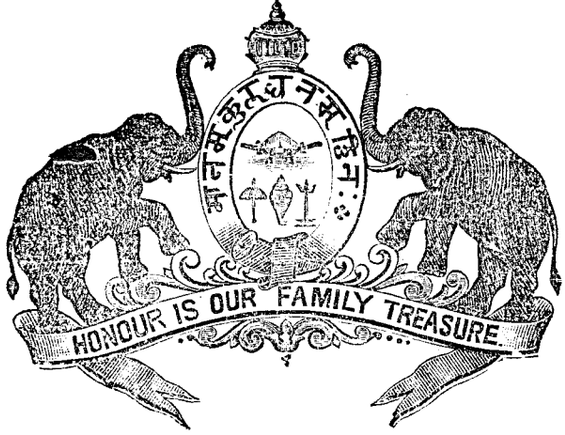
MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

There is good reason to believe that hospital compounders and menials are in the habit of treating persons medically outside hospital, and even performing minor surgical operations, and that this practice is increasing. Those in charge of medical institutions are, therefore, directed to warn their respective compounders and servants that the practice of treating persons, both medically and surgically, is strictly prohibited, and that any one disregarding this Circular will be summarily dismissed.

Office of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer,
Ernakulam, 14th September 1909.

GEO: N. COOMBES,
Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Printed at the Cochin Government Press.



THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

Vol. XLIV] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4

PART II.—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The following candidates, who were trained in the State Normal School during 1084 and who have appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, are without employment at present :—

K. K. Gabriel	Lower Secondary
Krishna Menon, Ponthenkantath	do
O. Gopala Menon	do
K. Kesava Menon	do
P. A. Joseph	do
Krishna Menon, Pulikkal	do
N. C. Subramanya Iyer	do
V. Achyuta Menon	do
K. L. Kunjippalu	Primary
P. Kochukrishna Menon	do

2. The Managers of Primary schools are advised to employ these men in preference to untrained and inefficient teachers in their employ.

Office of the Assistant to the Special Educational Officer, Trichur, 4th September 1909.

C. MATHAI,

Assistant to the Special Educational Officer.

Printed at the Cochin Government Press

THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

Vol. XLIV.] **Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909** **[No. 4**

Part III.—Miscellaneous Notifications and Private Advertisements.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1ST MEETING OF THE TRICHUR SANITARY BOARD HELD ON TUESDAY THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1909 CORRESPONDING TO 23rd CHINGOM 1085, AT 5 P. M.

Present :—

1. M. R Ry., C. Ramunny Menon Avl L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. } President
2. ,, P. Sankunny Menon Avergal B. A.
3. ,, N. Sankunny Wariar Avl B. A.
4. ,, K. Karunakara Menon Avl
5. ,, C. V. Antony Avl., Magistrate of Trichur

I. Read and confirmed the minutes of the last meeting.

II. Read and passed the Annual Report for the year 1084.

III. Read petition from the lighting contractor about the missing of chimneys, burners, etc. from the street lamps.

Resolved to inform the contractor that he should have given immediate notice to the Police and he is also informed that he should do so at once and that the Sanitary Inspector is addressed to render him any help in the matter.

Sanitary Board's office,
Trichur 24th Chingom 1085.
8th September 1909.

C. RAMUNNY MENON,
President.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE IRINJALAKUDA SANITARY BOARD HELD ON THE 6TH CHINGOM 1085.

Present

M. R. Ry., C. M. Joseph Avl., L. M. & S. President
,, T. P. Damodara Menon Avl B. A.
,, M. P. Thomas ,,
,, Paulu Poranju ,,

1. Read and confirmed the Proceedings of the last meeting.
2. Read and approved the draft Annual Report for 1084.

Resolved that a fair copy of the same be submitted on or before the 15th Chingom.

3. Read report of the Sanitary Maistry stating—

(*a*) that the butchers of the town are regardless of the sanitary condition of their meat-stalls, that the remains of the slaughtered animals have often been found in the drains and on the roadsides just against the stalls, that no regard is often paid to the health of the animals and that in some cases even the flesh of carcases are reported to have been palmed off as genuine;

(*b*) that uncured and badly cured fish in different stages of decomposition are offered for sale and that the trade goes on anywhere within the town without restriction.

Resolved (*a*) that the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer be requested to arrange for the construction of a slaughter house and meat-stalls on up-to-date lines close to the market, *b*) that the Magistrate be requested to take steps for stopping such malpractices.

Sanitary office,
Irinjalakuda,
7th Chingom 1085.

C. M. JOSEPH,
President.

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1909.

President.

1. G. H. Krumbiegel, Esq., F. R. H. S., Economic Botanist and Superintendent, Government Gardens.

Members of Committee.

2. R. H. Campbell, Esq. I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
3. The Chief Engineer.
4. Rajakarya Pravina, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq. B. A. B. L., Revenue Commissioner.
5. Dr. W. F. Smeeth., M. A. etc., State Geologist.
6. H. J. Bhabha, Esq., M. A. Inspector-General of Education.
7. Lt. Col. J. Smyth, I. M S., M. D., Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.
8. H. H. Sparkes, Esq., Excise Commissioner.
9. Dr. L. C. Coleman, B. A., P. H. D., Mycologist and Entomologist.
10. D. Devaraj Urs, Esq., Inspector-General of Police.
11. M. Muthannah, Esq., B. B., Conservator of Forests.
12. M. Kantaraj Urs, Esq. B. A., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
13. B. J. Kumarasami Naik, Esq. B. A., Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.
14. D. Sitarama Rao, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Bangalore.
15. C. H. Yates, Esq., Superintendent, Government Press, Bangalore.
16. J. Weir, Esq., M. A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
17. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Esq. A.C.E , B.C.E., Executive Engineer, Water-Works Division.
18. H. Lingaraj Urs, Esq., Durbar Bakshi.
19. H. Nanjundaraj Urs, Esq., Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department.
20. G. Subbuswami Iyer, Esq., B. A., L. T., Superintendent, Industrial School, Mysore, and
21. N. Narasimhiengar, Esq., Inspector of Cattle Diseases. [Secretary.
22. B. P. Ragavalu Naidu, Esq., Retired Executive Engineer.
23. Mahomad Jaffar, Esq., Retired Police Superintendent, Mysore.
24. V. Ragava Char, Esq., Advocate, Mysore.
25. Amble Anniah Pandit, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Mysore
26. Anantarajiah, Esq., Merchant, Mysore
27. M. L. Vasudeviah, Esq., Merchant, Mysore.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DASARA EXHIBITION OF 1909.

Introductory.—With the sanction of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Committee issue the following prospectus in connection with the Exhibition of 1909.

2. *Opening of the Exhibition.*—This year the Exhibition will commence on Monday 18th October 1909 and close on Sunday 31st. The Cattle Show will begin on Monday 25th October and close on Thursday 28th. It may be observed that the show generally offers a good opportunity for people desirous of purchasing good specimens of Mysore cattle.

3. *Object of the Exhibition.*—The primary aim of the Committee is to impart to the Exhibition an educative character and to bring together articles, machinery and processes, the use of which it is desirable to bring to the notice of the raiyat, the artizan and the manufacturer by actual demonstration. But, as the Exhibition of a single specimen may not afford full information, and may not be sufficiently attractive to the visiting public, articles intended for sale will also be admitted.

Articles on sale versus *samples*.—Articles on a larger scale sent merely for sale will have to be kept in separate stalls and under the charge of the Exhibitors or their agents. There is no objection to the sale of actual exhibits, but they will not be allowed to be removed from the Exhibition grounds till the termination of the show. Articles admitted for purposes of sale alone may be removed after purchase No article will be allowed to leave the Exhibition grounds without a gate pass.

4. *Plan of the buildings.*—A plan of the Exhibition grounds showing buildings and the extent of covered and open space available is appended to this prospectus. Those who desire to have special facilities for the sale of articles or demonstration of processes, are requested to place themselves in communication with the Secretary to the Exhibition Committee.

5. *Horticultural Show.*—The Horticultural Show comprising "class" and "group," etc., mentioned in the first section of the prospectus, will be held on the 25th October 1909, and kept open till the close of the following day.

6. *Lectures and demonstrations.*—Lectures will be delivered by competent persons in English and Kanarese on subjects connected with Industry, Agriculture, Health and Sanitation, the value of agricultural implements and machines, their cost, construction and repairs. Arrangements will also be made for holding a competition on the Exhibition grounds in ploughing, weaving and processes connected therewith. The exact time and the place of the lectures and demonstration will be announced later on by hand-bills and notices.

7. *Donations.*—The Committee would thankfully accept donations for awarding prizes or medals from individuals or associations desiring to give an impetus to any special branch of Agriculture or Industry.

8. *Classification of exhibits.*—The classification of exhibits will be according to the price list subjoined to the prospectus and entries in several sections should be made in the application forms prescribed.

9. *Open to all India.*—The Committee invite exhibits from all the districts in the State as well as from outside. They also appeal to the various agricultural departments and associations in other parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to help them with exhibits and suggestions.

10. *Judges.*—Leading raiyats and non-official gentlemen will be invited to assist the Committee in judging the exhibits.

11. *Admission fees for visitors.*—An admission fee of annas two per head will be levied each time a person enters the Exhibition buildings. Season tickets will be issued at Re. 1 per head.

These are not transferable, but books of eight single tickets may be had also at Re. 1 per book. If possible, return railway season tickets between Bangalore and Mysore at a reduced rate which will admit to the Exhibition for the whole season, will be arranged for.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. *Noxious articles.*—Explosives or any substance noxious or dangerous will not be admitted by the Committee.

2. *Particulars re: exhibits.*—Intending exhibitors are requested to send to the Secretary to the Exhibition Committee, particulars of exhibits they intend to forward and the amount of space which their exhibits may take up in the necessary entry form appended to this prospectus. Forms may also be obtained from the District, Divisional and Taluk Officers or from the Secretary to the Committee; plain paper of foolscap size may also be used, provided all the headings in the form are properly copied and filled up and separate sheets should be used for each section.

3. *Applications from exhibitors.*—Applications should reach the Secretary not later than 15th September 1909. Each application should contain a Post Card on which the address and Post town of the exhibitor are legibly written.

4. *Lists from taluks.*—Deputy Commissioners of Districts with the District Committee, Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars of Taluks are requested to convene as early as possible, a meeting of the leading artizans, raiyats and merchants residing within their respective charges, to explain to them fully the object and scope of the Exhibition, to carefully acquaint them with the Rules and Regulations drawing particular attention to such paras as 2, 3, 10, etc., to distribute to them forms of applications, to have them filled up by intending exhibitors, compile them, and to forward them to the Secretary.

5. *Articles not enumerated.*—The classified list of prizes will show the nature of articles which can compete at the Exhibition Articles not specially enumerated in the prize list may, however, be admitted by the Committee at their discretion.

6. *No fees to be charged for exhibits.*—No fees will be charged for the admission or registration of exhibits or for the space allowed for them.

7. *Acceptance of exhibits.*—The Committee reserve to themselves absolute discretion as regards the acceptance or rejection of exhibits and the allotment of space covered or uncovered.

8. *Delivery of exhibits.*—Articles intended for the Exhibition may be brought by the exhibitor or his agent or servant and delivered at the Exhibition grounds or sent by Post or Railway, and all Taluk and District exhibits should be sent through the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

9. *Payment of freight and transport charges.*—No exhibits in respect of which the necessary freight or transport charges have not been paid by the exhibitor, will be accepted by the Committee.

10. *List of particulars.*—All packages received or delivered and all implements and machinery intended for the Exhibition must bear a label specifying name and number of exhibits and the registered number of the exhibitor and must be addressed to the Secretary. They must contain a list in duplicate showing the name or description of the article, its price, the place of production or manufacture, name of the manufacturer or exhibitor; in the case of exhibits in the agricultural section, essential particulars such as—

1. The season of sowing.
2. The soil on which they are grown.
3. The quantity of seed per acre.
4. The manure used.
5. Whether any irrigation is required.
6. The time required for the maturing of the crop.
7. The average yield per acre.
8. Any other interesting details regarding cultivation should be given.

11. *Exhibits which have already won prizes.*— Exhibits which have won prizes or medals in the Mysore Exhibitions of 1906, 1907 and 1908 shall be precluded from competing for prizes, though there is no objection to their being accepted for purposes of show or sale.

12. *Date of delivery of exhibits.*—Intending exhibitors are requested to send the exhibits so as to reach Mysore on the 25th September 1909, from which date the Committee will arrange to take charge of exhibits. BUT NO EXHIBITS WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THE 5TH OCTOBER 1909.

13. *Belated exhibits.*— Articles that are not delivered at the Exhibition Hall in the time fixed may be admitted at the discretion of the Committee subsequent to the dates mentioned in para 12, but shall not be entitled to compete for prizes.

14. *Perishable articles.*—Vegetables, fruits, and other perishable articles may, however, be delivered at the Exhibition Hall till 7 P. M., on the 24th October 1909.

15. *Admission of exhibits.*—No exhibits will be admitted without a pass signed by the Secretary or members of the Committee on duty at the Exhibition grounds.

16. *Responsibility of exhibitors.*—Exhibitors will have to pay every expense of transit, delivery, fixing and removing their exhibits and they must either personally or by their agents or servants superintend their reception and removal, in default of which, the Committee reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the exhibitor.

17. *Committee accept no responsibility.*—No responsibility will be accepted by the Committee as to any damage or loss howsoever occurring.

18. *Special facilities.*—Exhibitors are requested to mention in their applications whether they wish to illustrate practically any processes of manufacture or the working of any implement or machinery and, if so, to state briefly the nature of the demonstration and any special facilities they require.

19. *Special arrangement to be made at the exhibitors' expense.*—If the exhibitors require any special arrangements to be made (or have to mount their machinery) they must carry them out at their own expense, but the Committee will be glad to give such aid as may be possible in the shape of getting skilled or unskilled manual labour at the exhibitors' expense. The expenses of demonstrating machinery and implements should be borne by the exhibitor except where special arrangements have been made with the Committee.

20. *Valuable exhibits.*—All valuable exhibits must be forwarded under the charge of an attendant.

21. *Exhibits unaccompanied by men in charge.*—Exhibitors who are unable to attend personally or send their agents in charge of exhibits may make special arrangements with the Committee for the exhibition of their goods on payment in advance in full of the estimated expense.

22. *Weighing of exhibits.*—The Committee entrust the work of receiving the exhibits to responsible officials. But, as the goods are landed near the Exhibition grounds by special arrangements, it is not possible to weigh every consignment before taking delivery of it. So, exhibitors are requested to take every possible precaution in packing their exhibits and to send to the Committee in time an accurate list of exhibits sent by them. Exhibitors who wish that their consignments should be weighed at the Railway Station before delivery, should intimate their wish to the Secretary in time and remit in advance a special fee of Re. 1 on each consignment to be thus weighed.

23. *Acknowledgment of exhibits.*—Receipt of exhibits will be acknowledged by return of the duplicate list mentioned in para 10 to the exhibitor duly signed by the Secretary. No other kind of receipt will be sent. Any differences between the list and the articles actually received will be noted in the duplicate list.

24. *Free pass to exhibitors.*—In cases in which the owners themselves are in charge of exhibits, the necessary free pass will be given.

25. *Free admission to bona fide raiyats and artizans.*—Raiyats and artizans unable to pay fees, belonging to the Mysore State or from outside, who produce certificates of identification signed by their respective Taluk Officers in Form B appended to this prospectus, will be admitted free.

26. *Space for exhibits on sale.*—Accommodation will be found within the Exhibition grounds, as far as possible, for articles intended for sale. But those who wish to send articles on a large scale would do well to have temporary booths put up at their own cost in the Exhibition grounds, by previous arrangements with the Committee.

27. *Articles on sale.*—Articles on sale or those sold should in every case have cards attached to them notifying the same.

28. *Removal of exhibits.*—All exhibits must be removed within a week after the close of the Exhibition. Exhibits remaining after that time will be disposed of as the Committee deem fit. Perishable articles will be allowed to be removed at the option of the owner or purchasers within 24 hours afer the opening of the Exhibition.

29. *Exhibits on loan.*—Works of art and articles of special merit including those of antiquarian interest will be thankfully received. Gentlemen willing to lend them are requested to place themselves in communication with the Secretary or any of the members of the Committee who will inform them of the acceptance of the offer and will make necessary arrangements in connection with the exhibition of articles.

30. *Exhibits belonging to departments of Government.*—Articles or cattle exhibited by any department of Government will not be eligible for money prizes or medals, but may be awarded certificates of merit. This rule does not preclude Government servants or pupils of Industrial Schools from competing for prizes if the exhibits are manufactured by themselves.

31. *Admission of live-stock.*—All cattle and sheep brought for this show will be located in a convenient place before the first selection and only such of the animals as are selected will be permitted to be picketed in the sheds provided at the show-yard according to breed, age and size, etc.

32. *Accommodation for cattle.*—Accommodation will be provided free of cost for about 150 head of cattle.

33. *Grant for fodder.*—A sum of 4 annas will be given for each head of cattle selected, per day, for the four days from 25th to 28th, both days inclusive.

34. *Admission to the show grounds.*—Only pass- or ticket-holders will be allowed to the show grounds, while the cattle are judged.

35. *Practical test.*—Working cattle may, at the owners' option, be subjected to a practical test as to their powers of draught. They must be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor.

Single bullocks will also be tested both for riding and draught purposes at the owners' option.

36. *Care-taker.*—Each animal or lot competing separately must be in charge of a care-taker who will remain in charge of the exhibit and must be ready to lead it out at any time as required by the Committee.

37. *Distribution of awards.*—Prizes and medals will be distributed at the close of the Exhibition. This year, it is proposed to hold a distribution of prizes in the Exhibition grounds on or about the 30th October 1909.

38. *Number of Judges.*—The Judges in each class or group will not be less than three, but no prizes will be awarded unless in the opinion of the Judges the exhibits merit the reward. Judges cannot compete for prizes in classes or sections in which they are Judges.

39. *Photograph of articles exhibited.*—No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn or reproduced in any manner without the special permission of the exhibitor and the Committee. General photographs of the stalls may, however, be taken with the permission of the Committee.

40. *Committee's decision final.*—The Committe have full power to make rules for the conduct of the Exhibition under these Regulations and their decision is final in all cases.

41. *Acceptance of rules.*—All persons who become exhibitors shall be held to signify their assent to and acceptance of the foregoing Rules and Regulations and also of such other Rules as the Committee may hereafter issue, not inconsistent with these Regulations.

42. *Communications re: the Exhibition.*—All communications regarding the Exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary to the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee, Mysore.

Dated Mysore,
28th April 1909.

G. SUBBUSWAMI IYER,
Secretary.

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1909.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF EXHIBITS AND PRIZES.

A. AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

No.	Description	Money prizes 1st	2nd	3rd	Extra prizes	Medals Gold	Silver	Bronze
	CLASS I—FIELD PRODUCE.							
	Group I—Cereals or grains—							
1	3 months' paddy, 2 seers with samples of rice.	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	4 do do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	5 do do	4	2	..	20	..	..	..
4	6 do do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	7 do do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	8 do do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
7	Colln. of different varieties of paddy, 2 seers each kind.	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
8	Field ragi, (red) 2 seers	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
9	Do (white) do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
10	Garden ragi (red) 2 do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	Do (white) 2 do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	Colln. of difft. kinds of ragi, 2 seers	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
13	Haraka do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	Great millet (bili jola) 2 seers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
15	Do (kempujola) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
16	Colln. of difft. kinds of jola 2 seers	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
17	Italian millet (navane) 2 seers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
18	Little millet (same) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
19	Indian corn or maize (muskinjola) 2 seers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
20	Spiked millet (sajje) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
21	Panicum milliaceum (baragu) 2 seers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
22	Wheat, 2 seers	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
23	Collection of grains most suitable for growing in dry seasons, 2 seers	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Group II—Pulses—							
1	Dhal (togari) 2 seers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	Horse gram (hurali) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bengal gram (kadale) do	3	2	..	12	..	..	..
4	Black gram (ooddu) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	Green gram (hesaru) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	Lentil (karamani) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
7	Peas (batani) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
8	Beans (avare) do	3	2	..	..	—	..	..
9	Other edible pulses do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Group III—Oil and oil-seeds—							
1	Gingelly oil seed (achellu) 2 seers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	Do oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ramtil (hutchellu) do	3	2	..	..	..	—	..
4	Do oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	Castor oil seeds (haralu) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
6	Do oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pongamea seeds (honge) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
8	Do oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bassia seeds (ippe) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
10	Do oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	Ground-nuts (kadalekayi) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	Do oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
13	Safflower seeds (kusumba) do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	Do oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
15	Dry cocoanut, do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
16	Cocoanut oil, 25 tolas	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mustard oil, do	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
18	Best colln. of ground-nuts, do	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
19	Do other oil seeds, do	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
20	Do other oils 1 seer	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Group IV—Sugar-cane—							
1	Sugar-cane, any variety, 20 canes	4	3	..	..	..	..	—
2	Colln. of varieties of sugar-cane, 6 canes of each kind, indigenous and non-indigenous	..	..	3	..	..	..	— 1
	CLASS II—PLANTATION AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.							
	Group I—General—							
1	Rubber, collection of samples, half lb. each in sheets or biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 ..
2	Tobacco, raw, 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
3	Tobacco, cured, 2 seers	..	..	3	..	..	..	1 1
4	Arecanuts, 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
5	Betel-leaves 500	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
6	Cocoanuts, a bunch and six striped fruits	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
7	Ginger, green, 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
8	Arrow-root tubers, 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
9	Tapioca	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
10	Tamarind	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
11	Turmeric	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
12	Pepper	..	2	1	..	..	..	.. ..
13	Mustard seeds	..	2	1	..	..	..	.. ..
14	Coriander	..	2	1	..	..	..	.. ..
15	Chillies	..	2	1	..	..	..	.. ..
16	Other ordinary spices	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
17	Best colln. of coffee, 2 seers	..	—	..	..	..	..	1 1
18	Do cardamoms, 2 seers	..	—	..	..	..	..	1 1
19	Tea, 2 lbs of each kind	..	—	..	..	..	..	1 1
	Group II—Vegetables and fruits—							
1	General colln. of indigenous vegetables including potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1
2	Do non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1
3	Do indigenous fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1
4	Do non-indigenous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1
5	Collection of flowers	..	4	3	..	..	..	.. ..
6	Do garlands	..	4	3	..	..	..	.. ..
	CLASS III—DYES.							
1	Colln. of vegetable dyes	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
2	Best variety of cotton yarn dyed with vegetable dye stuff with explanatory notes as to the processes adopted in dyeing and the samples of dye stuffs used.	..	4	..	..	..	..	.. 1
3	Best variety of woollen yarn dyed with vegetable dye stuff with explanatory notes as to the processes adopted in dyeing and the samples of dye stuffs used.	..	4	..	..	..	..	.. 1
	CLASS IV—FOREST PRODUCTS.							
1	Soap-nuts (hugoti) and seegekayi, 2 seers each.	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
2	Gall-nuts, 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
3	Marking-nuts, 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
4	Lac, crude, 2 seers	..	2	2	..	..	..	.. ..
5	Lac, prepared and coloured	..	4	2	..	..	..	.. ..
6	Lac, shell, 1 seer	..	2	2	..	..	..	.. ..
7	Colln. of gums and resins, 2 seers	..	..	3	..	..	..	.. 1
8	Colln. of tanning materials, 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
9	Medicinal plants, roots, leaves and flowers, ½ seer each with their properties and uses.	..	3	..	..	..	..	.. 1
10	Collection of timbers and ornamental woods.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 ..
11	Colln. of nuts, beads, reeds, and grasses useful for industrial purposes with samples of work.	..	..	2	..	..	..	.. 1
	CLASS V—SUGAR, HONEY, BEES-WAX, ETC.							
1	Sugar-cane jaggery in cakes or blocks 10 seers.	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
2	Sugar-cane jaggery in balls or lumps, 10 seers.	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
3	Genuine, native, refined sugar (not factory-refined or reboiled) 10 seers.	4	2	..	..	..	..	.. ..
4	Factory-refined sugar with samples of massucuite and molasses. 3 lbs.	4	2	..	..	..	..	.. ..
5	Sugar, raw centrifugalied cane sugar, 3 lbs, each.	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
6	Brown sugar, indigenous, 3 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
7	Collection of jaggery made from plants other than sugar-cane, 10 seers each	5	2	..	..	..	..	.. ..
8	Honey in combs, 2 combs	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
9	Do run 2 seers	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..
10	Bees-wax, unbleached	..	3	2	..	..	..	.. ..

No.	Description	Money prizes 1st	2nd	3rd	Extra prizes	Medals Gold	Silver	Bronze
11	Bees-wax bleached ...	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	For the best exhibit of sugar or sugar-candy manufactured in India directly from the sugar-cane (not refined sugar). ...						1	1
13	Syrups ..		3					1
14	Preserved fruits ..		3					1
15	Pickles ..	3	2					
	CLASS VI.—FIBRES.							
1	Cotton (herbaceous) properly named, unginned, if possible some still in balls, 2 seers. ...		3					1
2	Cotton tree (herbaceous) properly named, unginned, if possible some still in balls, 2 seers. ..	5	3					
3	Collection of cotton not less than six varieties. ...						1	1
4	Wool, properly named, 2 seers. ..	5	3					
5	Silk cocoons ..	5	3					
6	Do reeled (stating kind of reel used), 1 seer. ..	5	3					
7	Collection of wild cocoons with silk reeled, 2 seers each. ..	5	3					
8	Cocoanut fibre with samples of yarn rope or mat, 2 seers ...	5	3					
9	Aloe fibre with leaf, yarn rope or mat	5	3				1	
10	Rhea fibre with yarn and cloth, 2 seers. ...	5	3					
11	Sun-hemp (Sanabugida) ..	5	3					
12	Hibiscus cannabinus (holadapundrike) ...	5	3					
13	Mudder (ekka)	5	3					
14	Plantain fibre with plant and yarn...	5	3					
15	Pine-apple fibre ..	5	3					
16	Collection of other fibres, 2 seers each	5	3					
	CLASS VII—FODDER PLANTS.							
1	Best sample of hay, 1 maund ..	5	3					
2	Collection of grasses properly named either in English or in Vernacular, 5 seers. ..	5	3					
3	Collection of other fodder ..	5	3					
	CLASS VIII.—MANURES.							
1	Collection of oil cakes and other fertilizers of vegetable origin. ...	4	2					
2	Collection of fertilizers of animal origin. ..	4	2					
3	Mineral and chemical fertilizers analysed and described. ..						1	
4	Best collection of fertilizers with full description. ..						1	1
	Section B. Machines and Implements.							
	CLASS I.—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES & IMPLEMENTS.							
	Group I—*Machines*—							
1	Water-lifts worked by manual labour or animal power and machinery...					1	2	1
2	Power Engines						1	1
3	General agricultural machinery ..					1	3	2
4	Oil manufacturing do ..						1	1
5	Sugar do ..						2	1
6	Tearing machinery ..						2	1
	Group II—*Implements*—							
1	Ploughs with iron or steel mould boards. ..						1	1
2	Harrows and Cultivators ..						1	1
3	Seed drills with adjustable mechanical seed distributes. ..						1	1
4	Implements of Indian pattern showing a decided improvement on those in general use. ..						1	1
	Group III—*Horticultural Implements*—							
1	Implements, imported ..		4		7			1
2	Do local manufacture. ...	5	3					

No.	Description	Money prizes 1st	2nd	3rd	Extra prizes	Medals Gold	Silver	Bronze
	CLASS II.—INDUSTRIAL MACHINES & IMPLEMENTS.							
	Group I—*Textile Machines*—							
1	Any Machine or Implement likely to materially improve existing local Industries.						1	1
2	Do develop a desirable new Industry. ..							1
3	The best exhibit of any set of tradesmen's tools. ..			3				1
	Group II—*General Machines and Tools*—							
1	Sizing and warping machines ..						1	1
2	Improved silk reeling ,, ..						1	1
3	Fibre extracting machines for ordinary hand power. ...						1	1
	C. Industrial Section.							
	CLASS I—TEXTILE FABRICS.							
	Group I—*Cotton*—							
1	Sadies. ..	5	3					
2	Khanams ..	3	2					
3	Pancheys or Dhoties ..	5	3					
4	Towels ..	4	2					
5	Turbans ..	5	3					
6	Handkerchiefs ..	3	2					
7	Checks ..		2				1	1
8	Muslins ..		4					1
9	Shirting cloths ..		4					1
10	Sashes ..	3	2					
11	Carpets ..						1	1
12	Socks and stockings ..	3	2					
	Group II—*Silk*—							
1	Sadies ..						1	1
2	Khanams ..	5	3					
3	Magutams ..		3					1
4	Petas or turbans ..						1	1
5	Muslins ..						1	1
6	Sashes ...	5	3					
7	Coatings ..		3					1
8	Pugries ..	5	3					
9	Handkerchiefs ..		3					1
	Group III—*Woollen goods*—							
1	Carpets ..						1	1
2	Kamblies, fine ..						1	1
3	,, coarse ..		2					1
4	Socks and stockings ..	4	2					
5	Caps ..	4	2					
6	Shawls ..						1	1
7	Coatings ..		2					1
	Group IV—*Mixed goods*—							
1	Sadies ..						1	1
2	Puncheys or Dhoties ..	5	3					
3	Handkerchiefs ..		3					1
4	Coating cloths ..		3					1
5	Towels ..	5	3					
6	Turbans ..						1	1
7	Sashes ..	5	3					
8	Caps ..	4	2					
9	General colln. of hand-made goods of not less than 5 varieties in each ..						1	
10	Do mill made goods. ..						1	1
	CLASS II—EMBROIDERY AND LACE WORK.							
	Group I—*Indian needle-work*—							
	(a) Plain needle-work—							
1	Articles of (Indian) dress ..	4	3					
2	House linen ..	4	3					
	(b) Embroidery—							
1	Gold and silver ..	4	3					
2	Silk ..	4	3					1
3	Mixed (gold, silver, etc.) ..	4	3					
4	Cotton, on linen lace or muslin..	4	3					

No.	Description	Money prizes 1st	2nd	3rd	Extra prizes	Medals Gold	Silver	Bronze
	Group II—*Western needle-work, suitable for home Industries*—							
1	Drawn thread work on linen, Canvass or lawn. ..	3	2					
2	Pillow, lace ..	4	3					
3	Crochet, lace (cotton) ..	3	2					1
4	Do (wool) ..	3	2					
5	Knitted socks, stockings and jerseys (silk or wool). ..	3	2					
	Group III—*Knitted goods*—							
1	Machine ..	3	2					
	CLASS III—METAL WORK.							
	Group I—*Iron and steel*—							
1	Cutlery including axes Indian make.		3					1
2	Curkutties and knives ..		3					1
3	Locks, bolts, etc. ..						1	1
4	Safes ..						1	1
5	Railings ..		3					1
6	Springs and carriage accessories ..		3					1
7	Musical wire ..						1	1
8	Trunks ..						1	1
	Group II—*Brass, copper and alloys*—							
1	Collection of household utensils. ..		3					1
2	Do copper .		3					1
3	Do bell-metal ...		3					1
4	Ornamental trays ..						1	1
5	Figures of good workmanship ..							1
6	Candle-stands and lamps ..						1	1
	Group III—*Aluminium*—							
1	Collection of household utensils. ..						1	1
2	Trays ..	4	2					
3	Lamps ..	4	2					
	Group IV—*Silver*—							
1	Silver vessels, ordinary ..		3					1
2	Do ornamental ..						1	1
3	Silver trays do ..						1	
4	Figures of good workmanship ..						1	
	CLASS IV—STONE WORK.							
	Group I—*Plain*—							
1	Pot stone vessels ..	3	2					
2	Do ornamental ..	4	2					1
3	Figures of good workmanship ..		2					
	Group II—*Carved*—							
1	Alabaster carvings ..						1	1
2	Black stone ,, ..						1	1
3	Marble ,, ..					1	1	1
	Group III—*Inlaid stone work*—							
1	Figures ..						1	1

No.	Description	Money prizes 1st	2nd	3rd	Extra prizes	Medals Gold	Silver	Bronze
	CLASS V—CLAY WORK.							
	Group I—*Plain work*—							
1	Pottery ..	4	2					
2	Bricks ..	4	2					
3	Tiles ..	4	2					
4	Parapet wall pieces ..	4	2					
5	Paper weights ..	4	2					
6	Flower pots ..		2					1
7	Vessels ..		2					1
8	Ink jars ..	4	2					
9	Pickle jars ..	4	2					
10	Colln. of pottery work ..						2	
	Group II—*Ornamental and glaced pottery*—							
1	Vases ..		3					1
2	Figures idols ..		3					1
	Statues ..							1
	Terracotta ..		3					1
	CLASS VI—WOOD WORK.							
	Group I—*Plain*—							
1	Furniture ..		3					1
2	Lacquer work ..						1	1
3	Toys ..						1	1
4	Imitation fruits ..						1	1
	Group II —*Ornamental work*—							
1	Art furniture ..					2	1	1
2	Carvings in sandalwood ..						1	
3	Carving in other woods ..						1	
4	Fret work ..						1	1
5	Inlaid work ..						1	
	CLASS VII—OTHER MATERIALS							
1	Ivory work ..					1	1	
2	Horn and shell work ..						1	1
3	Ordinary leather goods ..						1	1
4	Chrome do ..						1	1
5	Cane work (plain) ..		3					1
6	Do ornamental ..						1	1
7	Grass matting (fine) ..						1	1
8	Do coarse ..		3					1
9	Other articles in grass ..		3					1
10	Soaps ..		3					1
11	Candles ...		3					1
12	Inks ..						1	1
13	Matches ...	5	3					
14	Scents (foreign) ..		3					1
15	,, indigenous ..						1	1
16	Essential oils ..						1	1
17	Other materials ..						2	1
	SECTION D—LIVE S							
	Lump sum ..	500						
	SECTION E—MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Weaving competition ..	180						
2	Ploughing do ..	50						
3	Potters do ..	30						
4	Sports ..	*150						

* This will be held on a day to be fixed later on.

ENTRY FORM.

.....

Date.....*19*

To

THE SECRETARY,
Mysore Dasara Industrial and
Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore.

SIR,

I wish to exhibit the articles as per particulars given in the enclosed form at the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Mysore in October 1909.

I consent to abide by the rules and regulations of the Exhibition Committee; and on being informed that my name has been enrolled as an Exhibitor, I shall be glad to furnish any further information required.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,

Signature of the intending Exhibitor.....

Address in full— Town.....
Taluk.....
District.....

ENTRY FORM.

N. B.—Please use a separate form for each section. SECTION

The Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1909.

Name of the article	Description of the article	Class	Group	Number	Name of Manufacturer or Exhibitor	Place of manufacture (District, Taluk and Town)	Price of the article Rs. A. P.	Whether it may or may not be sold at the Exhibition	Remarks
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8

I guarantee that the particulars given above are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and accurate.

Signature of the Exhibitor.

Please give below details if the following are required :—

(1) Special arrangements for space, covered or open.

(2) Any special labour, manual or animal.

FORM C.

Name of Taluk.....

Date.....

This is to certify that .....

.....is a *bona fide* raiyat / artizan

and as he is unable to pay fees and is likely to be benefited by seeing the Mysore Exhibition of 1909, he may be admitted free.

Amildar / Tahsildar Officer in charge of Taluk.

Sale of the officer if he has one.

NOTICE.

The Diwan will be pleased to receive petitions every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M. when he is at Head Quarters. When in camp, he will be pleased to receive petitions every afternoon at the appointed hour.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Miscellaneous Branch,
19th June 1907.

A. R. BANERJI,

Diwan.

Abstract statement of cholera cases and deaths in the Cochin State for the week ending Saturday, the 20th Chingom 1085.

Places	During the week ending 13-1-85		During the week ending 20-1-85		Figures for the corresponding week of last year		No. of infected villages
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	
Nil		Nil.					Nil

Dated 11th September 1909 / 27th Chingom 1085.

E. A. VEIGAS,
for Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Abstract statement of small-pox cases and deaths in the Cochin State for the week ending Saturday, the 20th Chingom 1085.

Places	During the week ending 13—1—85		During the week ending 20—1—85		Figures for the corresponding week of last year		No. of infected villages
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	
Thekkumbhagom ..	..	..	1	..			
Ernakulam ..	..	..	2	..			
Amballur ..	..	..	1	..			
Keecheri ..	..	..	1	..			
Edakattuvayal ..	..	..	1	..			
Elangunnapuzha ..	..	..	3	1			
Mattanchery ..	5	2	3	..			
Kumbalangi ..	..	..	2	..			
Manavalasseri ..	..	..	1	..			
Velookara ..	..	..	1	..			
Alathur ..	1	..	..	1			
Vadama ..	..	..	1	..			

Dated 11th September 1909, / 27th Chingom 1085.

E. A. VEIGAS,
for Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Abstract statement of small-pox cases and deaths in the Cochin State for the week ending Saturday, the 27th Chingom 1085.

Places	During the week ending 20- 1-85		During the week ending 27- 1-85		Figures for the corresponding week of last year		No. of infected villages
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Death	
Kizhakumbhagom ..	..	..	1	..			
Vadakumbhagom ..	..	..	1	..			
Elangunnapuzha ..	3	1	7	..			
Palluruthy ..	..	..	3	1			
Kumbalangi ..	2	..	21	1			
Chellanam ..	..	..	1	..			
Rameswaram ..	..	..	3	..			
Velappaya ..	..	..	6	1			

Dated 16th September 1909. / 1st Kanni 1085

GEO: N. COOMBES,
Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Report on Season and Rainfall in the Cochin State for the week ending Saturday, the 11th September 1909.

Prices of the principal food grains in seers (of 80 Tolas) per Rupee.	Rainfall.	Water supply.	Agricultural operations.	Condition of standing crops and their probable outturn (especially that of crops of commercial importance).	Supplies of pasture and fodder	Health of agricultural stock	Public health with name of sickness or epidemic prevailing at the time.
Rice 8 Seers Tolas 27	2·24 inches	Sufficient	...	Viruppu harvest is progressing	Sufficient	Good	Generally good, but a few cases of small-pox are reported from the Cochin-Kanayanur and Mukundapuram Taluks. Fever prevails in certain parts of the Chittur Taluk.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin,
Revenue Department,
(Land Revenue)
Dated 14th September 1909
30th Chingom 1085.

M. SANKARA MENON,

Secretary to the Diwan.

CALENDAR

FOR THE MONTH OF THULAM 1085.

൧൦൮൫-ാമാണ്ട തുലാമാസത്തെ പഞ്ചാംഗം.

Mal: date. മലയാളംതിയ്യതി.	Day of the week ആഴ്ച.		English month and date. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ മാസവും തിയ്യതിയും.	Stars. നക്ഷത്രം.	Thithies. തിഥി.	Holy-days. വിശേഷ ദിവസങ്ങൾ.	Public holidays. കച്ചേരിക്കഴിവുള്ള ദിവസങ്ങൾ.
൧൭	Sunday	ഞായർ	October 17	വി ൨൩।	൪	രണ്ട- ക്ഷീപ്രവ്രതം	
൧൮	Monday	തിങ്കൾ	18	അ ൨ ൦ -	൫	നാല- ഉത്ഥാക്ഷമി അക്ഷരികൊണ്ട പൂജയുള്ള	
൧൯	Tuesday	ചൊവ്വ ...	19	കെ ൨൩।-	൬	൭ന- മഹാനവമി ഇരിങ്ങാലിക്കുടെ പുത്തരി നിവെദ്യം	൩ന- ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കമാത്രം
൨൦	Wednesday	ബുധൻ ...	20	മൂ ൨൪।-	൭		
൨൧	Thursday	വ്യാഴം	21	പൂ ൨൪।	൮		
൨൨	Friday	വെള്ളി	22	ഉ ൨൪	൯		
൨൩	Saturday	ശനി ...	23	തി ൨൫ ॥-	൧൦	വ്യന- വിജയദശമി പൂജ എടുപ്പ വിദ്യാരംഭം ഇരിങ്ങാലിക്കുടെ ഉത്സവടി നിവെദ്യം.	൭ന- എല്ലാ ലക്കം പൊതുവിൽ
൨൪	Sunday	ഞായർ	24	അ ൨൬।	൧൧		
൨൫	Monday	തിങ്കൾ ...	25	ചി ൨൬൯	൧൨		
൨൬	Tuesday	ചൊവ്വ ...	26	പൂ ൨൬ -൪൩	൧൩		
൨൭	Wednesday	ബുധൻ ...	27	ഉ ൨൬ ൦॥-	൧൪		
൨൮	Thursday	വ്യാഴം ...	28	രെ ൨൭।	൦		
൨൯	Friday	വെള്ളി ...	29	അ ൨൭	൧	൧൫- പ്രദോക്ഷവ്രതം	വ്യന- ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കമാത്രം
൩൦	Saturday	ശനി	30	കാ ൪൭ ॥	൨		
൩൧	Sunday	ഞായർ ...	31	രൊ ൪൭ ॥॥	൩	൧൫- പൌർണ്ണമി മാസി ഒരിയ്ക്കൽ ദാനം	൨൩ന- ഹിന്ദുക്കൾക്കമാത്രം
൧	Monday	തിങ്കൾ ...	1909 1	മ ൪൭।	൪		
൨	Tuesday	ചൊവ്വ ...	2	തി ൪൦ ॥	൫	൧൬- പുണർതം തിരുനാൾ കൊച്ചി വക വയ്യൂത്തസ്ഥവെലാ	
൩	Wednesday	ബുധൻ ...	3	പു ൪൦। -	൬		
൪	Thursday	വ്യാഴം ...	4	പൂ ൪൨ -	൭		
൫	Friday	വെള്ളി ...	5	ആ ൪൩	൮	൧൭- ഏകാദശീവ്രതം	
൬	Saturday	ശനി ...	6	മ ൪൩ -	൯		
൭	Sunday	ഞായർ ...	7	പു ൩൦	൧൦	൧൮- പ്രദോക്ഷവ്രതം	
൮	Monday	തിങ്കൾ	8	പൂ ൫ ॥॥	൧൧		
൯	Tuesday	ചൊവ്വ ...	November 9	ഉ ൫ ൦।	൧൨	൧൯- നരകചതുർദ്ദശി അഭ്യംഗം പുലരാൻ കാലത്ത് ദീപാവലി	
൧൦	Wednesday	ബുധൻ	10	അ ൫ ൦॥-	൧൩		
൧൧	Thursday	വ്യാഴം ...	11	ചി ൫ ൦॥	൧൪	൨൦- ചൊതി അമാവാസി ശ്രാദ്ധങ്ങൾ അമാവാസി	
൧൨	Friday	വെള്ളി ...	12	ചൊ ൫ ൦। -	൦		
൧൩	Saturday	ശനി ...	13	വി ൫ ൦॥-	൧		
൧൪	Sunday	ഞായർ ...	14	അ ൫ ൦।	൨	രിജ്ജൽ തുഷ്ണി തുടെ കൊടി ഏറ	
൧൫	Monday	തിങ്കൾ	15	കെ ൫ ൦॥-	൩	൨൧- അമാവാസി ദാനം	
...	...	...					
....	....	...					

P. C. JOB,

Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing.

൧൦൭൩-ാമാണ്ട ചിങ്ങമാസം ൧൯-ാംനു- തിങ്കളാഴ്ച കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തെ കമ്പോളങ്ങളിൽ വില്ക്കുന്ന ചരക്കുകളുടെ വിലവിവരം.

ചരക്കുവിവരവും സംഖ്യയും		നിരക്കുവില												
		കൊച്ചി കണയന്നൂര			കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂര	മുകുന്ദപുരം	തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂർ	തലച്ചിറ്റാ			ചിറ്റൂർ			
		ഏറ്റുമാനൂർ	തൃപ്പൂണിത്തുറ	മരുതോട്ടം	കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ	ഇരിഞ്ഞാലക്കുട	പുത്തൻചിറ	മുച്ചാട	തരുവത്തുരുത്തു	കുരുംകോട്ടം	ചിറ്റൂർ	തത്തമംഗലം	പുലിപ്പാറ
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A.P	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A, P
നെല്ല മുളകൽ പറക്ക	...	... 10	... 8 8	... 10 ...	... 9 ...	... 8 9	... 8 6	... 8 ...	... 7 ...	... 8 ...	... 10 ...	... 10 —	... 9 ...
പഴയരി	ടി	1 10 ...	1 4 6	1 6 ...	1 4 —	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 ...	1 2 ...	1 5 ..	1 7 ...	... — ...	1 6 ...
പച്ചയരി	ടി	1 4 ...	1 5 ...	1 5 ...	1 1 ...	1 2 ...	1 5 6	1 6 ...	1 2 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 6 ...
നെടിയരി	ടി	1 6 ...	1 3 ...	1 4 ...	1 2 ...	1 2 6	1 3 ...	1 3 ...	1	1 3 ...	1 6 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...
വരിയരി	ടി	1 14 ...	2 8 ...	1 12 ...	1 10 ...	5 2 ...	2 8 ...	... ...	1 12 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
ചാമയരി	ടി	1 6 ...	1 5 8	1 6 —	1 7 ...	1 14 ...	1 6 ...	... ...	1 4 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
കൊതമ്പ	ടി	1 6 ...	1 5 ...	1 14 ...	1 4 ...	1 7 ...	1 4 8	1 6 ...	1 7 ...	1 4 ...	1 8 ...	1 12 ...	1 8 ...
എള്ള ചെത്തറ കുക്ക		6	6	6 8 ...	5 8 ...	6 2 ...	6	5 12 ...	6	6	6	6 10 ...	8 12 ...
പെളിച്ചെള്ള	ടി	5	5 4 ...	5 8 ...	4 14 ...	5 4 ...	5 4 ...	5 8 ...	6	5 10 ...	6 8 ...	6 13 4	6 8 ...
കൊട്ടെള്ള	ടി	4 12 ...	4 8 ...	4 10 ...	5	5 6 ...	5 1 ...	5 8 ...	5	5 8 ...	6	5 8 ...	6 ... ...
ആവണക്കെള്ള	ടി	5 4 ...	6	5 4 ...	5 — ...	6 14 ...	5 1 ...	6	5	5 12 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
പൂവത്തെള്ള	ടി	4 8 ...	3	4 10 ...	4 12 ...	5	5 10 ...	... ...	4	5 8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
തൈൽ	ടി	7 ...	6 8 ...	4 8 ...	6 4 ...	7 4 ...	9	... ...	6	6	6	5 12 ...	10 8 ...
നെയ്യ	ടി	15	13 14 ...	15 8 ...	15 12 ...	14 2 ...	15 12 ...	... ...	14	14	15	... ...	13 12 ...
കടുക പറ	കുക്ക	2	1 9 ...	2	1 4 ...	1 14 ...	1 8 ...	1 8 ...	1 7 ...	1 6 ...	2	1 12 ...	1 12 ...
ഉലുവ	ടി	1 6 ...	1 4 ...	1 11 ...	1 5 ...	1 5 ...	1 6 ...	1 1 ...	1 7 ...	1 4 ...	1 8 ...	1 7 ...	1 8 ...
ജീരകം	ടി	3 12 ...	3 12 ...	1 12 ...	3	3 2 ...	3 4 ...	3	3 8 ...	3	4	3 14 ...	3 ... ...
അയമൊടകം	ടി	1	1 4 ...	1	1	1 4 ...	1 3 ...	1	1	1	... 14 ...	1 2 ...	1 ... ...
കൊത്തമ്പാലരി	ടി	1	1 .. 8	... 15 ...	... 14 ...	... 15 ...	... 14 —	... 12 ...	1 2 ...	... 13 ...	1	1 1 ...	... 15 ...
ചെറുപയറ	ടി	1 6 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 3 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 5 4	1 4 ...
പെരുമ്പയറ	ടി	1 4 ...	1 3 ...	1 4 ...	1 1 —	1 4 ...	1 3 6	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 4 ...	1 5 4	1 4 ...
ഉഴുന്ന	ടി	1 6 ...	1 5 ...	2	1 5 ...	1 8 —	1 6 ...	1 5 ...	1 7 ...	1 4 ...	1 11 ...	1 9 ...	1 8 ...
തിര	ടി	1 2 ...	1 1 6	1 4 ...	1 1 ...	1 2 6	1 1 ...	1 2 ...	1 2 ...	1	1 2 ...	1 1 ...	1 2 ...
എള്ള	ടി	1 14 ...	1 8 ...	1 15 ...	1 6 ...	1 14 ...	1 6 ...	... ...	1 10 ...	1 8 ...	1 8 ...	1 4 ...	1 6 ..
ഇരുപരിപ്പ	ടി	1 8 ...	1 9 ...	2 2 ...	1 7 6	1 10 ...	1 9 ...	1 9 ...	1 9 ...	1 8 ...	1 11 ...	1 10 8	1 8 ...
ഉള്ള	ടി	... 8 ...	... 8 6	... 8 ...	... 9 9	... 8 6	8 4	... 8 ...	... 10 ...	... 8 ...	... 11 6	... 11 8	... 10 ...

| | | |

Holidays in Kanni and Thulam 1085.

Saturday, 31st Kanni 1085		—Thula Sankramom—	Special to Hindus.
Friday, 6th Thulam 1085		—Pooja Vaippu—	Do.
Saturday, 7th	,,	—Mahanavamy—	General
Sunday, 8th	,,	—Pooja Eduppu—	Special to Hindus.
Friday, 27th	,,	—Deepavali—	Do.

Rates of Subscription to the Gazette.

Payable in advance for 1 year		Rs.	4—0—0
Do.	for 6 months	,,	2—0—0
Do.	for single copy	,,	0—2—0

N. B. The rates of subscription for single copies refer only to ordinary issues of the Gazette and do not refer to issues containing any legislative enactments, etc.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Each insertion from 1 to 10 lines, annas 4

For every additional line .... pies 6

അറിയിപ്പുകൾ ചെക്കുന്നതിന്ന കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ക്രൂലിയുടെ വിവരം.

ഒന്നുമുതൽ ൧൦ വരിവരെ അണ ൪

അതിന്നുമേൽ ഓരോവരിക്ക പൈസ്സ ൬

NOTICE.

All papers for publication in the Cochin Government Gazette should be sent in a correct and legible form written on one side of the paper only and in diglott, if necessary, so as to reach the undersigned **not later than four days previous** to the issue of the Gazette in which they are meant to be published.

Lengthy papers should be sent somewhat earlier.

Ernakulam,
12th September 1908,
28th Chingom 1084.

P. C. JOB,
Supdt. of Stamps, Stationery and Printing.

നൊട്ടീസ്സ.

കൊച്ചി ഗവൎമ്മെൻറ ഗസെററിൽപ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ അയക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കടലാസ്സുകളും ശരിയായിട്ടും സ്പഷ്ടമായിട്ടും ഉള്ളമാതിരിയിലും കടലാസിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തു മാത്രവും ആവശ്യമായിരുന്നാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും മലയാളത്തിലും ക്രടി എഴുതി അവയെ ഏത ഗസെററിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണംഎന്നവിചാരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ ഗസെററ അച്ചടിക്കുന്നതിന്ന നാലുദിവസം മുമ്പെതന്നെ താഴെപെർ പറയുന്ന ആപീസിൽ എത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം അയക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

വളരെ ദീൎഘമായി എഴുതീട്ടുള്ള കടലാസ്സുകളെ കുറെക്രുടികാലെ അയക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

എറണാകുളം,
൨൦വരെ ചിങ്ങം൨വരെ,
൧൦൮൪ സെപ്തമ്പർ ൧൨ നു-

പി. സി. ജൊബ്ബ,
സ്റ്റാമ്പസ്റ്റൊകനറിആൻറ
പ്രിൻറിങ്ങ സൂപ്രൻറൊണ്ട

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

പ്രൈവെററ പരസ്യങ്ങൾ.

പരസ്യം.

തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂർ താലൂക്ക തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂർ പ്ര വൃത്തി അങ്ങാടിമുറിയിൽ അമലപ്പുഴ ഠരംശ രമൂത്തി പിള്ളമകൻ വെങ്കിടാജലം പിള്ള ഇ തിനാൽ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധ പ്പെടത്തുന്നത എന്റെ വല്യച്ചൻ മരിച്ച വെ ലുപ്പിള്ളയാൽ സമ്പാതിച്ച മരണശെഷം വല്യ മ്മയായ കളക്കാട്ട വള്ളിയമ്മ എന്ന സ്ത്രീ കൈ വശം വെച്ച അനുഭവിച്ചുവരുന്ന സ്ഥാവര ജം ഗമ സ്വത്തുക്കൾക്ക ഞാൻ അവകാശിയും ടി വള്ളിയമ്മ എന്ന സ്ത്രീ ടി വസ്തുക്കളുടെ ആദാ യം കൊണ്ട ചിലവിന്നമായും അർഹിയും ആ കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ എന്റെ വല്യച്ചന്റെ ശെഷ ക്രിയ അടിയന്തിരങ്ങൾക്കും മറ്റുമായി വാ ങ്ങിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കടത്തിൽ കൊടുത്തു തീ ത്തത കഴിച്ച ഒരു നൂറ ഉറുപ്പികയും പലിശ യുംമാത്രം ടി. വസ്തുക്കളെസ്ഥാപിച്ച കടംമാത്ര മെ ഇപ്പൊൾ ഉള്ളു. എന്നാൽ അവകാശിയായ എന്നെതൊല്ലിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളഭിപ്രായത്തി ന്മെൽ ചില ആധാരങ്ങളെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും വസ്തുക്കളെ കൈമാറാം ചെയ്യുവാനും ആലൊ ചിച്ചു വരുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. അതിനാൽ അവകാശിയായ എന്നെഗ്രാഹ്യമാതെ ആരെങ്കി ലും വസ്തുക്കളെ അവരൊട തന്നിച്ച രീറായൊ പണയമായൊ വാങ്ങുന്നവരായാൽ ആയതിന്നു ഞാനൊ ടി. സ്വത്തുക്കളൊ ബാദ്ധ്യസ്ഥന്മാര ല്ലന്ന ഇതിനാൽ അറിവാച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന

ഫ ം വൃ ടി-൨൭ാണ്ട ചിങ്ങമാസം ൨൯-ാംന-

ഇ. വെങ്കിടാജലം പിള്ള (ഒപ്പ)

കടമക്കുടി വില്ലെജ കൊതാട ദെശത്ത മുഴ ങ്ങുന്തറ അവുസെപ്പ ളയിസ്സ എല്ലാവരും അ റിവാനായിപരസ്യപ്പെട്ടരുന്നത എന്തന്നാൽ

൧൦൩൭ാമാണ്ട വൃ ശ- എറണാകുളത്ത നിന്ന കൊച്ചിക്കുള്ള കടത്തബൊട്ടിൽവെച്ച എന്റെ കൈവശമുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പെരിഞ്ഞെരി കുഞ്ഞി കൊ, കണ്ടകുമര പണിക്കൻ മുതൽപെര, എ ന്റെ അനുജൻ അവുസെപ്പിന വ്യ കുംഭം ൨൫ന- എഴുതികൊടുത്ത ഒരു പ്രൊംനൊട്ട പ്രകാരം ഒത്താനും. സംഖ്യ പാറി ബാക്കി സംഖ്യക്ക വന്ന തുലാം ൧൫- ൨൫൦ കക്ക മെപ്പെടിയാൻ മുതൽപെരൊട എഴുതിവാങ്ങിച്ച ഒരു നൊട്ടുംകൂടി രണ്ടനൊട്ടും മുഴങ്ങുന്തറ വ സ്സെവാൻ വസ്സെവാൻ നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഫ ൦൦.൦ കയുടെ കുറിയിൽ എന്റെഭാഗ്യത്തിനാന്ന ചെന്ന അഞ്ച ഗഡുവരെ പതിച്ചുവാങ്ങിയതായ ഒരു കയ്യൂണക്കും വന്ന - വ്യ കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ എന്റെ പൊരിപ്പുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾക്ക സക്കാരംകൊടുത്ത രശീതികളും കൈമൊശം വന്ന പൊയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതകൊണ്ട അതകൾ ആ രുടെ കൈവശം എങ്കിലും കിട്ടിയാൽ എന്നെ ഏല്പിക്കണ്ടതുംഅതകൂടാതെആരെങ്കിലുംവല്ലകൃ ത്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്യാൽ അത സാധുവല്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. എന്ന എല്ലാവരെയും അറിയിച്ചിരി ക്കുന്നു. എന്ന വൃ ടി ചിങ്ങം ൨൦ന-.

ടി ളയിസ്സ (ഒപ്പ)

തലപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്ക കുന്നംകുളം വില്ലെജ ദെശത്ത മണക്കുളത്തിൽ മൂപ്പും കുഞ്ഞുണ്ണിഎ ന്ന പെരും ആയ ആയ്ശ്രീ കണ്ണൻ രാജാവ നമ്മുടെ സ്വത്തുപം വക എല്ലാ കുടിയാനവന്മാ രും മറും അറിവാനായി താഴെ പറയും പ്ര കാരം പരസ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നു.

ഫ ം വൃ ടി ചിങ്ങം ഫ ം൧- മുതൽ നമ്മു ടെ സ്വത്തുപം വക എല്ലാ രശീതികളിലും ന സ്സിട്ട അയക്കുന്ന എഴുത്തുകളിലും "ആയ്ശ്രീ കണ്ണൻ രാജാമണക്കുളം" എന്ന നാഗാക്ഷര ത്തിൽ കൊത്തിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പുതിയ രബ്ബർ മുദ്ര ഉപയൊഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ഇന്ന മുതൽ നമ്മുടെ സ്വത്തുപം വക പൊ ളിച്ചെഴുതാകാഴ്ചകളിൽ അവകാശസംബ ന്ധമായി കുടിയാന്മാർ അനാമത്തായി അ ടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അത പുതിയ ആധാരങ്ങളും കൈമാറുന്നൊളം മാത്രം അവകാശമായി വി ചാരിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതും അതുവരെ കുടിയാന്മാർ ചെയ്യുന്ന യാതൊരു നടപടികൊണ്ടും പൊ ളിച്ചെഴുത്തിന്റെ യാതൊരു ഫലവും കുടിയാ ന്മാക്കുണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും അത്രനാൾ പുതി യ ആധാരങ്ങളും കൈമാറുന്നതുവരെ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിലുള്ള ആധാരങ്ങളിന്മെൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ക്കുവാൻ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമുള്ള യാതൊരു അധികാ രവും സ്വത്തുപത്തിൽനിന്ന വിട്ടുകളഞ്ഞിട്ടി ല്ലാത്തതും ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന തൊന്നിയാൽ ആ അധികാരങ്ങളും സ്വത്തുപത്തിൽനിന്ന നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ഫ ം വൃ ടി ചിങ്ങം ഫ ം൧-.

ആയ്ശ്രീകണ്ണൻ രാജാവ (ഒപ്പ)

മുകുന്നപുരം താലൂക്ക ൨൨-ാം നമ്പ്ര ഇരിങ്ങാ ലക്കുട വില്ലെജ മനവലശ്ശെരിദെശത്ത ചെ ലക്കാട്ട വീട്ടിൽ കുഞ്ഞിമൊനൊൻ അവർകളുടെ അനന്തിരവൻ ഇയ്യച്ചൻ നായര എല്ലാവ രും വിശെഷിച്ച അനന്തിരവന്മാരായ ഫ. ഗൊവിന്ദൻ ൨. രാമൻ ന. നാണി ര ഇ ണ്ണ ടി. ലക്ഷ്മി ന്യ. ര -ാം നമ്പ്രകാരി മക്കൾ മൈനർമ്മാർ ഗൊവിന്ദൻ- ൬. മാധവി വ. ശങ്കരൻ ന. കാത്ത്യായനി ന്യ-മുതൽ ൯ വ രെ കുട്ടികളുടെ രക്ഷകർത്താവ ര -ാം നമ്പ്രകാ രി ഇണ്ണ. ഇവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധ പ്പെടുത്തുന്നത എന്തന്നാൽ.

മെപ്പടി ഗൊവിന്ദൻ മുതൽ ഒയമ്പതാമ്പ്രകാ രവ മുണ്ട ഗസറ്റിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുവാ ൻ അപെക്ഷിച്ച ഫ ൦ വൃ കുംഭം ൨൯- ഗസറ്റിൽ കാണുന്നതും കാണുവാനും കണ്ടും ബഹുമാനക്കാരനും കൈമാറ്റ കുത്തുവുമായ എന്നെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ദൊഷകരമായി പ്ര സ്താപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ സംഗതികൾക്ക സമാ ധാനം താഴെ വിവരിക്കുന്നു.

ഫ. അതിൽ കുറെദിവസമായി കുടുംബകാ ര്യങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ അപെക്ഷിക്കുന്നില്ലന്ന കാ ണുന്നതു കളവും കുതലും ആകുന്നു.

൨. എന്നാൽ വ്യ-ാമത ര -ാം നമ്പ്ര ഭാ ഗം അനുസരിച്ച നടന്നുവരുവെ അകാരണമാ

യി ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ട റണ്ടുമൊചനയാചിന്ന വെ
ണ്ടി അനന്തിരവന്മാരുടെ അപേക്ഷപ്രകാരം
ചില വസ്തുക്കൾ തിരികൊടുപ്പാൻ സംഗതി
ആവുകയും തീരവില കിട്ടിയ സംഖ്യതൽക്കാ
ലം സൂക്ഷിപ്പാൻ മെൽപറഞ്ഞ ഗൊവിന്ന
ൻ രാമൻ ഇവരെ ഏല്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതി
ൽ ഇവർ തമ്മിലുള്ള മത്സരം നിമിത്തം സം
ഖ്യ മുഴുവനും അന്യാധീനപ്പെട്ടത്തി ആവ
കയിൽ ഒരു പൈപൊലും തിരിയെ കാണാ
ൻ ഇടവരുത്താതെ നശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

൩. എന്നതന്നെയുമല്ലാ, ടി രാമൻ കുറച്ചകാ
ലമായി തറവാട്ടുവകയായ എളന്നൊളി പറ
മ്പ എന്നപറയുന്ന കൊച്ചുകുളത്തിൽ രാമൻകു
ടിയിരുന്നപറമ്പിൽ ഭാര്യയെകൊണ്ട താമസി
പ്പിച്ചും അവിടതന്നെ ഭക്ഷണം കഴിച്ച സ
ദായ്യൊഴം താമസിച്ചും വരുന്നതും ആവകയ
വശ്യത്തിന്നും മറ്റും തറവാട്ട കായ്യാന്നെഷ
ണം വഹിച്ച ഉപയൊഗിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ദുഷ്ട
വിചാരത്തൊടുകൂടി കണ്ടെഞ്ചരത്ത കുഞ്ഞു
മെനൊൻ മുതൽപെരൊട്ട ചെന്നും അഭിലാ
ഷം സാധിപ്പാൻ എടകൊടുക്കാത്ത ദൊഷ്ട
നിമിത്തം ദുരാലൊചന കെട്ടും നൊല്ലാതെ
യും റിക്കാട്ടുകൊക്കും നടപ്പിന്നും വിരൊധമാ
യും ഗസറിൽ പ്രസ്താപിപ്പാൻ ഇടവരുത്തി
യതുമാകുന്നു

൪. ഇതിന്നും പുമെ ടികുഞ്ഞുമെന്നൊപെ
ക്ക ടി-രാമൻ തറവാട്ടാവശ്യവും സന്മതവും കൂ
ടാതെ പരീക്ഷാർത്ഥമായി തറവാട്ട സ്വത്തി
നെ പണയപ്പെടുത്തി എഴുതികൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള
തായി അറിഞ്ഞ ആസംഗതിക്ക ടി കുഞ്ഞു
മെന്ന ഞാൻ റജിസ്ട്രനൊട്ടിസ്സ കൊടുക്കപ്പെ
ട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട.

൫. ഞാൻ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പാട്ടക്കാരൊടും വ
ഹകളിന്മെലും കയ്യെറ്റം മുതലായ നടത്തി
ലഹളകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലൊചനയുള്ള
തായും അറിയുന്നു.

൬. മെലെഴുതിയ രാമന്റെ ദുർവ്വിഷയങ്ങ
ളുവാലും തറവാട്ട സംബന്ധിച്ച ദ്രവ്യങ്ങളിടയുണ്ടാ
യചില വ്യവഹാരം സംബന്ധിച്ചും കുറെഅ
ധികചിലവിന്നിടയായിട്ടുള്ളതും തറവാട്ടുവഹ
കളെ അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ അതിലെ
ക്ക ഉദ്ദെശിക്കുകയൊ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഇല്ലാത്ത
താണ.

൭- കുടുംബത്തിൽ എന്റെ അധീനത്തി
ലും സൂക്ഷ്മത്തിലും ഇരുന്ന ചിലചാർത്തുമുതലാ
യും ആധാരങ്ങളും റിക്കാട്ടുകളും വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കാ
ൽപെട്ടിയും ടി രാമൻ ബലമായി എടുത്ത
കൊണ്ടുപൊകയും കുടുംബത്തിലുള്ള ശെഷം
പെരെ സ്വാധീനമാക്കാൻ ദുർബ്ബൊധന ഉപ
ദെശിക്കുന്നതായി അറിവുകിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തി
രിക്കുന്നു.

അതുകൊണ്ട ദുരാലൊചനയും ദുഷ്ടവിചാ
രവും നിമിത്തം കളായി അപെക്ഷിച്ച ഉ
ണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള വ്യർ കക്കടലാസ്സ-ത്തെ
ഗസാറിൽ ഇനിക്ക ദൊഷകരമായി കാണു
ന്നതായൊന്നും ബാധകമല്ലന്നും ടി രാമന്റെ
ന്യായരഹിതമായ യാതൊരു പ്രവൃത്തികൾ
ക്കും ആരും അരുനിൽക്കരുതെന്നും ഇതി
നാൽ എല്ലാവരെയും അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന ക ൦ വൃ-ാമാണ്ട ചിങ്ങമാസം
൨൯ന്നു-

ടി ഈച്ചരൻ നായർ (ഒപ്പ)

പരസ്യം

പിറവം പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ പാഴൂർ കരയിൽ
പടതൊമ്മ പാഴൂർ ഇല്ലത്ത കുത്തിരുത്ത നാരാ
യണരു നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട സകലമാനവരും അ
റിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്തെന്നാൽ.

നാം ഒപ്പിട്ടുന്നതായ സകല രെഖകളിലും
അണ്ഡാകൃതിയിലും നടുക്ക നാഗരൂപവും അ
തിന്റെ ഇടത്തും വലത്തും ലതകളും മുകളി
ലും ചുവട്ടിലും ക്രടി നാഗരാജൻ തുണ എന്ന
ഇംഗ്ലീഷ അക്ഷരത്തിലും പുറമെ കെ. നാരാ
യണൻ നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട പടതൊമ്മ പാഴൂർ എ
ന്ന മലയാള അക്ഷരത്തിലും കൊത്തീട്ടുള്ള
മുദ്രയെ പൊയാണ്ട ചിങ്ങം ക ൦-ാംനു- നട
പ്പിൽ വരുത്തി ഉപയൊഗിച്ചുവരുന്നു.

നാം കുത്തിരുത്ത നാരായണരു നാഗരാജൻ
തുണ എന്ന മലയാള അക്ഷരത്തിൽ ഒപ്പിട്ട
വന്നതിനെ റദ്ദചെയ്തു ആസ്ഥാനത്ത പി.
കെ. നാരായണൻ നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട എന്ന ഇം
ഗ്ലീഷ അക്ഷരത്തിൽ ഒപ്പിടുവാൻ നിശ്ചയി
ക്കയും അത ഇമ്മാസം ക ൦-ാംനു- നടപ്പിൽ വ
രുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രസ്താവ മുദ്രയെ
ചൊരി ക ൦ വൃ൪ കുന്നി ക ൪-ം ഒപ്പിനെ പ
റ്റി വ്യ൪ കക്കടകം വ൯-ം തിയ്യതികളിലെ
തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സർക്കാർ ഗസറിൽ പ്രസി
ദ്ധം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

ഇതിന്ന വിപരീതമായി കാണുന്ന യാതൊ
രു രെഖകളും നമ്മുടെ അറിവൊ സമ്മതമൊ
ഇല്ലാത്തതും അവ നമുക്ക ബാധകമല്ലാത്തതു
മാകുന്നു.

എന്ന ക ൦ വൃ൪-ാമാണ്ട ചിങ്ങമാസം
൨൯-ാംനു-. ടി കുത്തിരുത്ത നാരായണരു നമ്പൂ
തിരിപ്പാട (ഒപ്പ) (മുദ്ര)

ചിറയൻകീഴ താലൂക്ക തത്തമംഗലം വില്ലെജ
പെരിഞ്ചെരി വീട്ടിൽ കാരണവന്മാർ കൈകാ
യ്മ കുത്താവുമായ രാമനാഥമെനൊൻ പരസ്യ
പ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു. പൈതൃകാംശം ദെശത്തു മുത
ലാം പറെറ വീട്ടിൽ ലക്ഷ്മി അമ്മ മകൻ ഏ
ച്ചു നായക്ക ഞാൻ എ തി കൊടുത്തിരുന്ന മു
ന്നൂറുറുപ്പികക്കുള്ള ഒരു പ്രൊനൊട്ട ടി സംഖ്യ
മുന്നൂറും പലിശയും കൊക്കം കൊടുത്ത ടി
പ്രൊനൊട്ട മടക്കി വാങ്ങിയ്യ കൈമൊശം വ
ന്നുപൊയിരിക്കകൊണ്ട വല്ലവരും ടി പ്രൊ
നൊട്ടുകൊണ്ട വല്ലവിധത്തിലും വ്യാപരിക്കു
ന്നതായാൽ അതു ഇനിക്ക ബാധകമല്ലന്നും
ടി മുതലും പലിശയും കിട്ടി ബൊധിച്ചതായി
ടി ഏച്ചു നായർ തന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചു സ്വന്തം
കയ്യക്ഷരത്തിൽ എനിക്ക ഒരു രശീതി തന്നി
ട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ഇതൊരെടവാടല്ലാതെ ഞങ്ങൾ ത
മ്മിൽ വെറെയാതൊരെടവാടും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല
ന്നും ഇതിനാൽ എല്ലാവരെയും അറിവിച്ചി
രിക്കുന്നു. എന്ന ക ൦ വൃ൪ ചിങ്ങമാസം ൨൯
നു- പി. രാമനാഥമെനൊൻ. (ഒപ്പ)

പെന്മാറ ദേശത്ത പൂളക്കൽ വീട്ടിൽ ഗൊപാലൻ നായര എല്ലാവരെയും അറിവിക്കുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ എനിക്ക ടി ദേശത്ത ടി വീട്ടിൽ മുതുകാടി നായരാൽ പെന്മാറ രജിസ്ട്രീസ്സിൽ ക്രമപ്രകാരം നസ്രായി രജിസ്താക്കിച്ചു കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ക്രയാധാരം കൈമശം വന്നുപായിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ടി ആധാരം എനിക്ക കൊണ്ടുവന്നതന്നാൽ നാം ഇന്നാം കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്ന ക്രയവുള ചിങ്ങം ക്രമാംനു- ഗൊപാലൻ നായര. (ഒപ്പ)

എറണാകുളം വില്ലേജകരിന്നു ലമായിൽവടശ്ശേരിപ്പറമ്പിൽ താമസിക്കും താന്നിപറമ്പ വീട്ടിൽ മാധവി എന്ന സ്ത്രീ മകൾ പാറുക്കുട്ടി എന്ന സ്ത്രീ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പരസ്യമായി അറിവിക്കുന്നത എന്തന്നാൽ. ഞാൻ താമസിച്ചവരുന്ന വടശ്ശേരിപറമ്പിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനും എന്റെ വലിയമ്മയും ആയതാന്നിപ്പറമ്പവീട്ടിൽ പാറു എന്നവക്ക രാവുണ്ണിനായരകൃഷ്ണൻനായര ഇങ്ങിനെ രണ്ട ആണുമക്കളും മാത്രവും വെറെ അവക്ക സന്താനമില്ലാതവരും ആകുന്നു. ര. ഇന്നിക്കുബുദ്ധിവൈക്കുംമുമ്പെത്തന്നെ എന്റെ കുടുംബത്തിൽനിന്നും പിന്നെ പിരിച്ചു ടി പാറു എന്നവരകൊണ്ടുപൊയി വടശ്ശേരിപ്പറമ്പിൽ താമസിച്ച അവരുടെ സന്താനമായി വളത്തിവന്നിരുന്നു. ന. ഇപ്പൊൾ എനിക്കനു ഒ വയസ്സു പ്രായവും രണ്ടകുട്ടികളും ഉള്ളതും എനിക്ക പ്രായംമുതൽ ടി പാറു എന്നവര മുതൽപെരെരക്ഷിച്ചും അവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടദോഷങ്ങളെ അനുപെക്ഷിച്ചും കഴിഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു എന്നമാത്രമല്ലാ എന്റെ ഭർത്താവിനാലും മറ്റംഞാൻസ്വയമായി സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളസുമാർ ന്യായികുടുംബത്തിൽ ചിലവചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുംആയിന്നടിയാക്കുള്ള സകല സ്ഥാവര ജംഗമ സ്വത്തുക്കളും ഉത്തരവാദികളും ആകുന്നു. ര. അതിലും വിശെഷിച്ച എന്റെ അമ്മക്കും മറും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വഷകളിന്നൽ എനിക്കവകാശമില്ലെന്നും ടി പാറു എന്നവരുടെ സ്വത്തുക്കൾക്കവകാശിആണെന്നും ടി പാറു എന്നവര മുതൽപെര എന്നെപറഞ്ഞു വിശ്വസിപ്പിച്ച കൊട്ടിഘോഷിച്ചു ചില മൊഴിമുതലായുകൊടുപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള നിശ്ചയങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിച്ചു ടി പാറു എന്നവരമുതൽപെക്കുള്ള സകല സ്വത്തുക്കളുംഞാൻഇന്നും കൈവശംവച്ച അനുഭവിച്ചവരുന്നതുമാണ. ഒ. ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ മക്കളുടെ പ്രെരണവഴി ടി സ്വത്തുക്കൾ അന്യാധീനപ്പെടുത്തി ടി പാറു എന്നവരെ മധുരക്കുട്ടികൊണ്ടുപൊവാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും ടി പാറു എന്നവക്ക പ്രായാധിക്യമാകയാൽ ഒരുവെള അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിപ്പാൻ എടയുള്ളതുമാണ. അതുകൊണ്ട ഏതനിലയിലും ടി വഹകളും ടി പാറു എന്നവര മുതൽപെരൊടതന്നിച്ചയാതൊരു ക്രയവിക്രയങ്ങളും ആധാരം ചെയ്യുവാങ്ങിപൊകരുതെന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ടി വഹകളന്മൽ പ്രവെശിപ്പാനൊ വസൂലാക്കുവാനൊ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും ഇതമൂലം പരസ്യമായി അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്ന ക്രയവുള ചിങ്ങം ര നു-

ടി പാറുക്കുട്ടി എന്ന സ്ത്രീ (ഒപ്പ)

The second annual meeting of the Namboodri yoga Kshema Sabha will be held under the presidentship of Brahmasree Koodalloor Manakkal Divakaran (Anujan) Namboodripad Avergal, for three days beginning from Wednesday, the 11th Thulam 1085, at Thekke Matham, Trichur. Further particulars can be had from the Secretary to the above Assosiation, Trippunithurah.

(Sd) Eladath Thykaut Divakaran Moos,
Asst. Secy to the Namboodri yoga Kshema Sabha.

Ernakulam,
29—1—85.

ക്രയവുള തുലാം ക്രമാംനു- ബുധനാഴ്ചമുതൽ മൂന്നദിവസം തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂർ തെക്കെമഠത്തിൽവെച്ച നമ്പൂതിരിയൊഗ ക്ഷെമസഭയുടെ രണ്ടാമത്തെ വാർഷിക മഹായൊഗം കൂടുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. കൂടല്ലൂർമനയ്ക്കൽ ദിവാകരൻ (അനുജൻ) നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട അവർകൾ സഭാനാഥനായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ. അധികവിവരം 'ടി സഭാസിക്രട്ടറി, തൃപ്പുണിത്തുറ' എന്ന മെൽവിലാസത്തിൽ എഴുതിചൊദിച്ചാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണ.

(ഒപ്പ) എളെടത്ത തയ്യാട്ട ദിവാകരൻ മൂസ്സ,
നമ്പൂതിരിയൊഗ ക്ഷെമസഭാ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ്ങ്കെ സിക്രട്ടെരി.

എറണാകുളം,
ര൯—ക്ര—വ൪.

പരസ്യം.

തലപ്പിള്ളിതാലൂക്ക ക്രമാം നമ്പ്ര കാട്ടകാംപാൽ വില്ലെജിൽ കാട്ടകാംപാൽ ദെവസ്വം ഊരാളൻ ക്രമ ടി താലൂക്ക ര-ാം നമ്പ്ര പഴഞ്ഞിവില്ലെജിൽ കരുപ്പാലെ നാരായണൻ നമ്പൂതിരിയും ര ടി വില്ലെജിൽ പാലയൂര കൃഷ്ണൻ നമ്പൂതിരിയും ക്രമ ടി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ ടി ദെവസ്വത്തിൽ ഒരു മുക്യാർ കായ്സ്ഥനായി പൊന്നാനി താലൂക്ക പെരിങ്കനൂര അംശം ദെശത്തെ പെരിങ്കനൂര വാരിയത്ത ഗൊവിന്ദ വാര്യരെ നിയമിക്കുവാൻ ആലൊചിച്ച പ്രകാരം കഴിഞ്ഞ കുംഭം ര൨-ാംനു- ഒരു മുക്യാർ അധികാരപത്രം എഴുതി ഞങ്ങളും ബാക്കി ഏഴാനും ഊരാളരും ഒപ്പിട്ടിട്ടതിൽ പിന്നെ ക്രമാംഊരാളനായ കാണിപ്പയ്യൂര നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട്ടിലെ ഒപ്പുവെപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വെണ്ടി ചെന്നസമയം ടി മുക്യാർ നമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട നൊക്കിയ ശെഷം ദെവസ്വത്തിൽ ഇതുകൊണ്ടയാതൊരു ഗുണവും സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും ദൊഷങ്ങൾ പലതും സംഭവിപ്പാൻ ഇടവരുന്നതാണെന്നും മറും അതിലെ നൂനതകളും വിശദമായി പറഞ്ഞു ശെഷമുള്ള വരെ ബൊദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ദെവസ്വത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക വെറെ ശാശ്വതമായ ഒരു നിശ്ചയം ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാണെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതിനെ എല്ലാവരും സമ്മതിച്ചു ടി മുക്യാർ ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്ന രീതിപ്പെടുത്തി നിഷെധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു അതിന്

നാൽ പിന്നെ ടി ഗൊവിന്ദവാരിയര ഉഴരാള രിൽ ചിലരെ സ്വാധീനിച്ച നിഷ്ഫലത്ത തെത്ത കൈവശമാക്കിറജിസ്ട്രചെയ്യാനാഹാജരാ ക്കുകയും നിർബ്ബന്ധ രജിസ്ട്രിന്ന ഉപായത്തരി ൽ വിധി സമ്പാദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും മറും ഞങ്ങൾക്കിപ്പൊൾ മാത്രം അറിവ കിട്ടിയിരി ക്കുന്ന അതുകൊണ്ട ഗൊവിന്ദവാരിയരുടെ അ ധികാരം ഉത്തമവിശ്വാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലന്നും ഇതിനാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ പിൻവലിച്ചതിനെ സം ബന്ധിച്ച ആയാൾ നടത്തുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തി ഒ ന്നുംദെവസ്വത്തിലെക്കൊണ്ടങ്ങൾക്കൊബാധ കമല്ലാത്തതും ദെവസ്വം കടിയാന്മാർ മുതലാ യവർ യാതൊരുസംഖ്യയും ടി ഗൊവിന്ദവാരി യരവശം കൊടുത്ത പൊകരുതെന്നും ദെവ സ്വം കായ്ങ്ങൾക്ക ഫ 0 വ ൪ ൽ മന്നാംകളം ന്റെ ഇ-ാം നമ്പ്രായി ഉണ്ടായ വരവിലെനിശ്ച യപ്രകാരംകാണിപ്പയ്യൂരനമ്പൂതിരിപ്പാട്ടിലെക്ക കൊടുത്ത ബൊദ്ധപ്പെട്ടതെങ്ങടതാനെന്നും ഇതിനാൽ എല്ലാവരെയുംഅറിവിക്കുന്നു. ഗൊ വിന്ദവാരിയര കൈവശപ്പെട്ടത്തിയ കരാറിൽ ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചെടത്തൊളം ഞങ്ങൾ പിൻവലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്ന ഗൊവിന്ദവാരി യരെയും ഇതിനാൽ അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന ഫ ന്റെ ചിങ്ങം ഇ-ാംനു-

നാരായണൻ നമ്പൂതിരി (ഒപ്പ)

കൃഷ്ണൻ നമ്പൂതിരി (ഒപ്പ)

Printed at the Cochin Government Press

THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

Vol. XLIV] Ernakulam, Saturday, 18th September 1909. [No. 4.

VILLAGE SHEET.

Circular regarding the disbursement of pay to village officers.

സക്കുലർ.

വില്ലെജ മാ സപ്പ്ടിമാക്ക താലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നും കൊട്ത്തയക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം ശരിയായി കിട്ടുന്നില്ലന്നും മറും പലെ ആക്ഷെപങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതായി അറിവായിരിക്കുന്നു.

൧. മെലിൽ വില്ലെജിലെക്കുള്ള ശമ്പളം പാവ്വ്തൃക്കാരനൊ മെന്നൊ താലൂക്കിൽ ഹാജരായി വാങ്ങിക്കണ്ടതും ആയത ഉടനെതന്നെ വില്ലെജിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെന്ന അതാത ആളുകൾക്ക കൊട്ത്ത അകപിററൻസ്സിൽ ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ച നിശ്ചയമായും മൂന്നദിവസത്തിന്നകം അകപിററൻസ്സ താലൂക്കിലെക്ക അയക്കണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

൨. ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമയം പാവ്വ്തൃക്കാരനും മെന്നും ക്രുടെ ഇരിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൩. അകപിററൻസ്സ താലൂക്കിലെക്ക അയക്കുന്നതിന്നമുമ്പായി ശമ്പളം അതാത ആളുകൾക്കകൊട്ത്ത ഒപ്പിടുവിച്ച വാങ്ങിയവിവരത്തിന്ന പാവ്വ്തൃക്കാരനും മെന്നും അതിൽ സട്ടിഫൈ ചെയ്യെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൪. ഒരും ഉത്തരവ വീഴ്ചകൂടാതെ എല്ലാവില്ലെജ ഉദ്യൊഗസ്ഥന്മാരും നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടൊ എന്നു താസിൽദാർ എല്ലാമാസത്തിലും പരിശൊധിച്ച അകപിററൻസ്സിൽ അടയാളം വെക്കണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

൫. താലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നും വില്ലെജിലെക്ക ശമ്പളം കൊട്ത്തയച്ച തിയ്യതിമുതൽ മൂന്നദിവസത്തിന്നകം അകപിററൻസ്സ തിരിയെ താലൂക്കിലെക്ക അയക്കാത്ത വില്ലെജ ഉദ്യൊഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ നും ഗൌരവമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

ദിവാൻ പെഷ്കാരാപ്പീസ്സ്
എറണാകുളം,
൯൫—൨—൦൯

(ഉത്തരവും പ്രകാരം,
എ. ശങ്കുണ്ണിമെനൊൻ
ഹെഡക്ലാക്ക.

Circular instructions to village officers in cases of assignment of lands.

സക്കുലർ.

സ്ഥലം പതിവ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വില്ലെജ ഉദ്യൊഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എ ൨ നൊട്ടീസ്സ ക്രമമായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെട്ടത്താത്തത നിമിത്തവും മറും പിന്നീട പലെ ആക്ഷെപങ്ങൾക്കും അപ്പീൽ ഹർജികൾക്കും എടവരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നതിനാൽ അതപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആക്ഷെപങ്ങളും വരാതിരിപ്പാൻ എല്ലാവില്ലെജ ഉദ്യൊഗസ്ഥന്മാരും താഴെ കാണിക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം നടക്കണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(൧) എല്ലാസ്ഥലം പതിവ സംഗതികളിലും പാവ്വ്തൃക്കാരനും മെന്നും ക്രടി ചെന്ന വിപ്പൊട്ട ചെയ്യുന്നതല്ലാതെ ഒരാൾ മാത്രമായി ഒരിക്കലും വിപ്പൊട്ട ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ലാ.

(൨) എ ൨ നൊട്ടീസ്സ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെട്ടത്തുന്നസമയം ഏതസ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകിട്ടുവാൻ അപെക്ഷവന്നിരിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ നന്ത്രിന്റെയും അതിന്റെ ചുറുമുള്ള നന്ത്രകളുടെയും കൈവശം കാണിച്ച മരു സ്കെച്ച തെയ്യാറാക്കി ചുറുമുള്ള ഭൂമിഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ കൊണ്ടും അധിക അവകാശമുള്ള മറു ആളുകൾ വല്ലവരുംഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽഅവരെകൊണ്ടും എ ൨ നൊട്ടീസ്സിൽ ഒപ്പിടുവിക്കെണ്ടതും മെന്നാണ്ടം, നൊട്ടീസ്സ ഇതകൾ സഹിതം സ്കെച്ചതാലൂക്കിലെക്ക അയക്കണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(൩) താസിൽദാർ സ്ഥലംപതിവു അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായി അയൽവസ്തു കൈവശക്കാരെ എല്ലാവരും അധികാവകാശം ഉള്ളവരും നൊട്ടീസ്സിൽ ശരിയായി ഒപ്പിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും ഇല്ലവണ്ണം ബൊദ്ധ്യപ്പെടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(൪) വല്ല സംഗതിവശാലും അയൽവസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ ആരെ എങ്കിലും കൊണ്ടു നൊട്ടീസ്സിൽ ഒപ്പിടുവിക്കുന്നതിന്നു സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നാൽ ആയതു ഇന്നകാരണംകൊണ്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നുള്ള ചാപ്പുകാരനും മെമ്പരും നൊട്ടീസ്സിന്റെ പുറകെ സർട്ടിഫൈ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും താസിൽദാർ ആ കാരണം ശരിയാണോ എന്നു ബൊദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടതിന്നു ശേഷം മാത്രം സ്ഥലംപതിവു അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(ഉത്തരവുംപ്രകാരം)
എ. ശങ്കുണ്ണി മെനോൻ:
ഹെഡ്ക്ലാർക്ക.

ദിവാൻ പെഷ്കാരാഫീസ്
എറണാകുളം
വൃശ്ചികം ൧൭-ാംനു-

Agricultural Note No 3.

കൃഷികായ്യം ൩-ാം നമ്പ്ര നൊട്ട

Cultivation and various uses of limes.

ചെനാരങ്ങ (ഒരുമലയാള മാസികയിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്തത)

കെൾപ്പാനും, കാണ്മാനും, അനുഭവിപ്പാനും ഇത്രവിശേഷമായ ഒരു വസ്തു വെറെ ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന സംശയമാണ. ചെനാരങ്ങകണ്ടാൽ വാങ്ങാത്തമനുഷ്യർ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാകുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ മലയാളത്തിൽ ചെനാരകകൃഷി അശേഷം ഇല്ലാ. വല്ലപ്പൊഴും തിവണ്ടിയാത്രചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ മലയാളികൾ വാങ്ങിഉപയോഗിക്കയല്ലാതെ സുലഭമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ ഇടവരുന്നത വളരെപ്രയാസം തന്നെ. മലയാളം വിട്ടാൽ തമിഴജില്ലകളിൽ ഇതിന്റെ കൃഷി വളരെ പ്രസിദ്ധമായിട്ടുണ്ട. തഞ്ചാവൂർ ജില്ല ചെനാരങ്ങകൃഷിക്കു വളരെ ശ്രുതിപ്പെട്തതാണ. അവിടെ അയ്യമ്പെട്ടഎന്ന ഒരു അംശത്തിൽ ൦രം കൃഷിവളരെ ഫലവത്തായി കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ചെനാരങ്ങയെപലെടത്തും പലപ്പെരുകളെകൊണ്ടും വ്യവഹരിക്കാറുണ്ട. എന്നാൽ ഇതിൽ പലവകയും ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ട സാദിന്നു അല്പാല്പം വ്യത്യാസം ഇല്ലെന്നില്ലാ. ആകൃതികൊണ്ടു മിക്കവാറും ഒരുതരത്തിലാണ കാണപ്പെട്ടന്നത. എല്ലാറ്റിനെയും നാം ചെനാരങ്ങ എന്നപറഞ്ഞുവരാറുണ്ട. കൃഷിചെയ്യൽ ഏകദേശം ഒരു തരത്തിലാണ. എന്നാൽ ദേശവ്യത്യാസം കൊണ്ടു ചിലെടത്ത കൃഷിക്ക ഇഷ്ടൽ ഭേദം ഉണ്ടാവുന്നതാണ. തഞ്ചാവൂർ മുതലായ ജില്ലകളിൽ ൦രം കൃഷികൊണ്ടവളരെ കൃഷിക്കാർ കുബേരന്മാരായിട്ടുണ്ട. പ്രതിദിവസം ഇതിന്റെ ചിലവുഅധികമാകയാൽ കൊല്ലം തൊറും ൦രം കൃഷി വർദ്ധിച്ചുതന്നെയാണ വരുന്നത.

ഈ കൃഷിക്ക ഒരു വക ചുകന്നമണ്ണുള്ള ഭൂമിയാണ നല്ലത. ഭൂമിനല്ലവണ്ണം പൂട്ടിയൊ കി ളച്ചൊ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തണം. ഒരടി രണ്ടടി ആഴത്തിൽ മണ്ണിളകിയിരിക്കണം. അതിൽ ചാണകം നല്ലവണ്ണം ചെത്തിമറിച്ച പുല്ലും കരടും നിക്കി നിരത്തി ഇട്ടതിന്നശേഷം നന്നാലുഴിരൽ അകലത്തിൽ ഓരൊവിത്ത പാവെണ്ടതാണ. വിപ്ലവരി, മാച്ചി ൦രം മാസങ്ങളിൽ ചെടിയിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ പഴുത്തഫലങ്ങളെ പറിച്ചു വിത്തെടുക്കണം. വിത്തെടുത്ത ഉടനെ അവതന്നിൽ ക്രൂടി ഒട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ വെണ്ണീർ പുരട്ടിവെച്ചു ഉണക്കം തട്ടുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പ മെൽപറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലത്തപാവെണ്ടതാകുന്നു. വിത്ത പാവിയതിന്നുശേഷം വാഴൽച്ചപ്പൊ, തൊൽ കൊമ്പുകളൊ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന മൊതയിടണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മുള വെയിൽകൊണ്ട കരിഞ്ഞുപൊകുവാൻ എളുപ്പമുണ്ട, മുളക്കുന്നതുവരെ ദിവസം രണ്ടനേരം നനക്കെണ്ടതാണ. പുല്ലുകൾ മുളക്കുന്നതിനെ പറിച്ചുകളയണം. നവമ്പ്ര മാസത്തിലെക്ക തയ്യുകൾ സുമാറ ഒന്നര, രണ്ടടി വലുതായിരിക്കും. അപ്പൊൾ ഇടതിങ്ങിനില്ക്കുന്ന ൦രം തൈകൾ ഈരണ്ടടിഅകലത്തിൽ ഓരൊന്നിനെ നിത്തി ഇടയിലുള്ളതെല്ലാം പറിച്ചെടുക്കണം. പറിച്ചെടുത്തതൈകളെ മുൻപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം ഒരുസ്ഥലം തയ്യാറാക്കി അതിൽ ൦രംരണ്ടടി അകലത്തിൽ നട്ടുനനായി വളത്തെണ്ടതാണ. വെനൽക്കാലം മുഴുവനും വെണ്ടപൊലെ നനച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണം. ഇങ്ങിനെവളന്നചെടികൾ പറിച്ച മൂന്നാം കൊല്ലത്തിൽ, ഫിബ്രി അടിഅകലത്തിൽ കുഴികുത്തിവളം ചെത്ത അതിൽ വെക്കുന്നു. നവമ്പ്രിലാണ വെക്കുന്നത.

ചെടികൾ മരംകായ്ക്കുന്നവരെ ഇടയിലെല്ലാം വാഴകൾ വെച്ചുവരാറുണ്ട. ഇതചെടികൾക്കു വെയിൽ കൊണ്ട കാച്ചൽതട്ടാതിരിക്കെണ്ടതിന്നു വെണ്ടിമാത്രമാണ. ൦രം ചെടികൾ മൂന്നാം കൊല്ലത്തിൽ നമുക്കുഫലത്തെതരും. കൊല്ലംതൊറും ഈനാരകത്തൊട്ടം കൊത്തിചാണകം മുതലായതിട്ടു വളം പിടിപ്പിക്കെണ്ടതാണ. കൊല്ലത്തിൽ രണ്ടുപ്രാവശ്യം തൊട്ടം കിളക്കുന്നതും വളം ചെക്കുന്നതും മലയാളത്തിലെ ശീതൊഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിക്കനുകൂലമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തൊന്നുന്നു. ഒന്നാമത്തെ കിളതിരുവാതിര ഞാറുവെലയിൽ തന്നെയായിരിക്കണം രണ്ടാമത്തെതു തുലാം വൃശ്ചികം കാലങ്ങളിലാണ നല്ലത. തുലാം വൃശ്ചികം കാലങ്ങളിൽ മഴപൊകുന്നതൊട്ടു കൂടി ഒന്നു കിളച്ചാൽ നന്നുവിടാതെയിരിപ്പാൻ വളരെ ഗുണമുണ്ട. ഇതിന്നുമുഖ്യമായതുവളം ചാണകംതന്നെയാണ. എല്ലിന്റെപൊടി ചാണകത്തൊട്ടു കൂടിചെത്ത ഉപയൊഗിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അധികം കായ്ക്കുമെന്നാണ കാണുന്നത.

ചെടികൾ വളന്നുവരുമ്പൊൾ അതിൽ അനെകം കൊമ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ ഒന്നൊ രണ്ടൊ മാത്രം നിത്തി മറ്റുള്ളകൊമ്പുകളെ വെട്ടികളയണം. ഭൂമിയിൽ നിന്നു വരുന്ന ഒന്നൊ രണ്ടൊ ചെടികളെയല്ലാതെ അധികം നിത്തിയാൽ തടികൾക്കു ബലമില്ലാതെ പൊ

ലെദൊഷത്തിന്നും ഇടവരുന്നതാണ. നെരെയുയന്നുവരുന്ന മുഖ്യമായ ചെടികളിൽ നിന്ന കിഴ പ്പൊട്ടവരുന്ന കൊമ്പുകളെ വളരെനിത്തുവാൻ അയക്കരുത കഴിയുന്നെടത്തോളം മെല്ലൊട്ടുള്ള കൊമ്പുകളായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ ഉത്തമം. വെനൽകാലം മുഴവനും നനവെണമെന്നു വിശെഷിച്ചു പറയെണ്ടതില്ലൊ.

ഇങ്ങിനെ നല്ലവണ്ണം ശുശ്രൂഷചെയ്യുവന്നാൽ ഒരൊ മരത്തിന്മെൽ നിന്നു ആയിരം മുതൽ മൂവ്വായിരം വരെപഴങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നതാണ. ഇതവിറാൽ നമുക്കകിട്ടുന്ന ലാഭം എത്രയൊവലുതും ഒരം കൃഷിക്കുള്ള ചിലവ എത്രയൊ ചെരുതുമാണന്നു അനുഭവം കൊണ്ടറിയാവുന്നതാണ മലയാളികൾക്ക ചെനാരങ്ങയെപററി വളരെ ഭമമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിനെകൃഷിചെയ്യ കാണുന്നില്ലൊ നമുക്ക ഒരു ചെനാരങ്ങ വെണമെങ്കിൽ പാലക്കാട്ടൊ, കൊയമ്പുത്തുരൊ പൊകെണ്ടി വരുന്നു. പാലക്കാട്ട മിക്കവാറും സമയങ്ങളിൽ ഇതുകിട്ടും.പക്ഷെ അവയെല്ലാം കൊയമ്പുത്തുരിൽ നിന്നു ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതാണ. ചെനാരങ്ങയെകൊണ്ട നമുക്കുള്ള ഉപയൊഗങ്ങൾ അപരിമിതങ്ങളാകുന്നു. ചെനാരങ്ങ കീറിയും കീറാതെയും ഉപ്പിലിട്ട അനെകഭക്ഷണപദാത്ഥങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്നു. വെനൽക്കാലത്ത ഒരു ചെനാരങ്ങ നിരെട്ടത്ത പഞ്ചസാരവെള്ളത്തൊട്ടുകുടി ചെത്ത കുഴിക്കുന്നത ദെഹത്തിന്നു വളരെ നല്ലതും ദാഹത്തെയും ക്ഷിണത്തെയും നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുമാണ. പലെഔഷധങ്ങൾക്കും ഇത ഒഴിച്ചുകുടാത്ത ഒരു സാധനമാണ. വിഷൂചിക, രക്തതിസാരം മുതലായരൊഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇത ഒരു കൈ കണ്ടമരുന്നായിട്ടാണ വൈദ്യന്മാർ കരുതിവരുന്നത. ശാസ്ത്രീയവിധിപ്രകാരം ഒരു ചെനാരങ്ങകൊണ്ട പലവക ഔഷധങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട. ഇങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാവിധത്തിലും ഉപയൊഗവും ആദായകരവുമായ ഒരം കൃഷിയെ മലയാളികൾ ചെയ്യനൊക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നത വലുതായകഷ്ടം തന്നെ. ഒരു സഭയൊ ഒരു മംഗലക്രിയയൊ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ ഒരം ചെനാരങ്ങ ഒഴിച്ചുകുടാത്ത ഒരു സാധനമായിട്ടുകുടി പരിണമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട ആവഴിക്കും മറും പ്രതിവഷം അന്യജില്ലക്കാക്ക നാം വളരെപണം കൊടുക്കണ്ടിവരുന്നു. മലയാളത്തിൽ ഇത സുലഭമായി കിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ നാം അന്യരാജ്യക്കാരെ ആശ്രയിക്കെണ്ടിവരില്ലല്ലൊ. അതിനാൽ ചെനാരക കൃഷിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ മലയാളികൾ ഒന്നു കൈ വെച്ചു നൊക്കുന്നത വളരെപ്രയൊജനമുയിരിക്കുമെന്ന നിസ്സംശയം പറയാം.

തൃശിവപെരുർ
ഫാംസുപ്രിണ്ടെണ്ടിങ്ങ ഒഫിസർ

കെ. ശങ്കുണ്ണിനായർ,
കൃഷിക സൂപ്രണ്ടെണ്ട.

Statement showing the present condition, etc., of the standing crops in the Viyyur Agricultural Farm.

Serial No.	Name of the crop	Present condition of the crops
1	Modan ...	... Harvesting commenced.
2	Red gram ...	... Has not attained full growth.
3	Ground nut ...	... Generally good; manured portion excellent. Pods are forming.
4	Tapioca ...	... Faring well.
5	Gogu ...	... Grows well in this soil; manured portion is splendid and has grown to a height more than that of an ordinary man. Still not flowered.
6	Ragi ...	... Portion first planted is excellent. It is about to be harvested. Portion last planted is fair.
7	Sugar cane ...	. All varieties are growing very well.
8	Paddy ...	... All the broad casted area has a good crop. It is interesting to see that the plots treated with different manures are having different growths. All these plots have come to ears. But the transplanted crop has suffered on account of the injurious nature of the sub-soil.
9	Ground nut (varieties)...	... The different varieties put down in small plots are fair and pods are being formed.
10	Elephant foot yam ...	... Good
11	Agathi ...	... All transplanted. Have taken root.
12	Pepper vines ...	... Most of them are sending shoots.
13	Gingelly ...	... Cultivated in 3 acres. Has good germination.
14	Horse-gram ...	... Do 6 acres Do
15	Plantain ...	.. 100 have been planted. Moris plantain is thriving.
16	F uit trees ...	... 50 varieties such as graft mango, orange, sweet lime, Pomegranite, etc., have been planted.

K. SHANGUNNI NAIR,
Superintendent of Agriculture.

വിയ്യൂർ ഗവമ്മെണ്ട ഫാറത്തിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യിട്ടുള്ള വിളകളുടെ ഇപ്പൊഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയെയും മറ്റും കാണിക്കുന്ന സ്റ്റെയിററമെണ്ട.

വഴികവഴി നമ്പ്രി	വിളയുടെ പെര	വിളയുടെ ഇപ്പൊഴത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയും മറ്റും
൧	മൊടൻ	കൊയ്തു തുടങ്ങി ആരംഭിച്ചു
൨	തൊമര	വളച്ചു പൂത്തിയായിട്ടില്ല
൩	നിലക്കടല	വിള വളരെ നന്നായിട്ടുണ്ട. വളം ചെത്തിയതിനു പ്രത്യെക വളച്ചുയുണ്ട. കായ ഇറങ്ങി തുടങ്ങി
൪	കൊള്ളി	നന്നായി വളരുന്നുണ്ട
൫	ഗൊഗ്ര	ഇത ഇൗ മണ്ണിൽ നന്നായി പിടിച്ചു കാണുന്നു. വളം ചെത്തു ഭാഗം ഇപ്പൊൾ ഒരാൾ പൊക്കത്തിൽ അധികം വളന്നിട്ടുണ്ട. ഇനിയും പൂത്തിട്ടില്ല.
൬	രായി പുല്ല	ആദ്യം നട്ടത അധികം നന്നായിട്ടുണ്ട. ഇത അരക്കാരായി. ഒടുവിൽ നട്ടത ഒരു മാതിരിയാണ.
൭	കരിമ്പ	എല്ലാ ജാതി കരിമ്പും വളരെ വിശെഷമായി വളരുന്നുണ്ട.
൮	നെൽകൃഷി	വിത എല്ലാം ഒരുപൊലെ നന്നായി വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട. പലെ വളങ്ങളും ചെത്തിട്ടുള്ളത പലെ വളച്ചുയായിരിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാം കതിരായി. നട്ടഭാഗം നന്നായിട്ടില്ല. അടിയിലുള്ള മണ്ണ വളരെചീത്തയായതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ദൊഷ്യമാണ
൯	നിലക്കടലകൂടി	വലിയ ജാപ്പാൻ ജാതി, ആപ്രിക്കജാതി, സ്പാനിഷ, ചെറിയ ജാപ്പാൻ, നാടൻ ഇതുകളെല്ലാം പൂത്തു കായിറങ്ങി തുടങ്ങി
൧൦	ചെന	നന്നായിട്ടുണ്ട
൧൧	അകത്തിചെടി	ഇതെല്ലാം പറിച്ചു നട്ടു. പിടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.
൧൨	മുളകുവള്ളി	ഇതുകൾ മിക്കതും പിടിച്ചു പൊടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.
൧൩	എള്ള	൩ ഏക്ക വിതച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട എല്ലാം മുളച്ചു
൧൪	മുതിര	൩ ഏക്ക വിതച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട. ഇതും എല്ലാം മുളച്ചു ഏലപ്പിരിഞ്ഞു
൧൫	ചെരുവാഴകൂടി	൧൦൦ ചെരുവാഴകൂടി വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട. മൊറീസ്സ വാഴ ഒരുവിധം നന്നായി വളരുന്നുണ്ട
൧൬	പഴച്ചെടികൂടി	ഒട്ടുമാവ, മധുര നാരകം, മധുര ചെനാരകം, പലവിധ മന്തിരി വള്ളികൂടി, മാതളം, കൊയ്യാ മുതലായി ൧൦ വിധം ചെടികൂടി ഇപ്പൊൾ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട

തൃശ്ശിവപെരൂർ,
൨൦-൧-൧൭

കെ. ശങ്കണ്ണി നായർ,
കൃഷിക സൂപ്രണ്ടെണ്ട.

Notices regarding transfer of registry of certain holdings.

പരസ്യം

എന്തെന്നാൽ ഒരം താലൂക്കിൽപെട്ട ൨൭-ാം നമ്പ്ര വല്ലങ്ങിവില്ലെജിൽ ൨൩൭-ാം നമ്പ്ര പട്ടയക്കാരി ക്രുടല്ലൂർ ഗ്രാമം വസ്തുത്ത നീലകണ്ടപട്ടരമകൻ വെങ്കിട്ടരാമ പട്ടര ഭായ്യലക്ഷ്മിഅമ്മാൾ ബൊധിപ്പിച്ച ഹരജിയിൽ നീലകണ്ടപട്ടര ഭായ്യാലക്ഷ്മി അമ്മാൾ എന്നപട്ടയത്തിലും നികുതി രശീതികളിലും പെരചെത്തിതന്നിരിക്കുന്നത ശരിയല്ലന്നും വെങ്കിട്ടരാമപട്ടരഭായ്യലക്ഷ്മിഅമ്മാൾ എന്നപെരചെത്തികിട്ടണമെന്നും കാണുകയും ഒരം സംഗതിവിചാരണചെയ്തതിൽ വെങ്കിട്ടരാമപട്ടരഭായ്യലക്ഷ്മി അമ്മാൾഎന്നപെരചെത്തികൊടുക്കെണ്ടതായി കാണുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ൨൩൭-ാം നമ്പ്ര പട്ടയത്തിൽ ചെത്തിനീലകണ്ടപട്ടരഭായ്യലക്ഷ്മി അമ്മാൾ എന്നതിനെ മാറി വെങ്കിട്ടരാമപട്ടര ഭായ്യലക്ഷ്മിഅമ്മാൾ എന്നാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വല്ലവക്കും ആക്ഷെപമുണ്ടങ്കിൽ ഇന്നമുതൽ മൂന്നു മാസത്തിനകം ഇവിടെബൊധിപ്പിക്കെണ്ടതും അവധികഴിഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ടവരുന്ന ആക്ഷെപം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ആണന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിവിക്കുന്നു.

ചിറ്റൂർ താലൂക്കകച്ചെരി
൧൦ വ്യ ചിങ്ങം ൨൭നു-

സി. എസ്സ. വെങ്കാന്താചാരി,
താസിൽദാർ.

പരസ്യം.

എന്തെന്നാൽ ഒരം താലൂക്ക ൧൦-ാം നമ്പ്ര വലിയവള്ളംപതിവില്ലെജിൽ ൪൩-ാം നമ്പ്ര പട്ടയക്കാരൻ നല്ലെപ്പിള്ളിമുത്തുറാമുപിള്ള പെരിൽ പതിഞ്ഞവഹകൂടി പട്ടയക്കാരൻ മരിക്കയാൽ പട്ടയക്കാരന്റെ ജെഷ്ഠൻ മുത്തുപിള്ള മകൻ മുത്താചലം പിള്ളപുള്ളാച്ചിയിലിരിക്കുംചെഴനിയപ്പ പിള്ളമക്കൾ ഗൊപാലപിള്ള മുതൽ പെക്ക രിതകൊടുക്കുകയും ജമാബാന്തിന്നു സന്മതക്കുറവുകെടുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. പട്ടയക്കാരന്റെ മകൻ ശുപ്പയ്യപിള്ള എന്ന ഒരാൾക്രുടിയുണ്ട ആയാൾ തീവാധാരത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടകയൊ നൊട്ടിസ്സ അയച്ചത കൈപ്പറ്റുകയൊ ജമാബാന

ത്തിന്ന സമ്മതകച്ചീട്ടുവെക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യിട്ടില്ലാ. ൦രം ജമമാറം കായ്ത്തിൽ ശ്രുപ്പയ്യച്ചിള്ള ക്കൊ മറവല്ലവക്കുമൊ ആക്ഷെപമുണ്ടങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന മുതൽ മൂന്ന മാസത്തിന്നകം ആസംഗതി ഇവിടെ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യിട്ടില്ലങ്കിൽ അവധികഴിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ ജമമാറം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതും പിന്നീട്ടകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ആക്ഷെപം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്തതും ആണന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിവിക്കുന്നു.

ചിറ്റൂർ താലൂക്കകച്ചെരി
ഫ ൦ വ൪ ചിങ്ങം ൨൮-൦നു-

സി. എസ്സ്. വെദന്താചാരി,
താസിൽദാർ.

തലപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്ക കച്ചെരിയിൽ നിന്ന പരസ്യപ്പെട്ടത്തുന്നത എന്തന്നാൽ

നു൩-൦ നമ്പ്ര പഴയന്നൂര വില്ലെജിൽ സ൪വ്വെ ഫന്നൽ വ്യ-൦ നമ്പ്രിന്റെ പട്ടയം കിട്ടിട്ടില്ലന്നും വെട്ടെക്കൊരുമകൻ കാവമ൦ത്തിൽ രാമകൃഷ്ണൻ ഹരിഹരൻ പട്ടരപെരിൽ പട്ടയംകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത തെറ്റാണന്നും വെട്ടെക്കൊരുമകൻ കാവമഠത്തിൽ കൊളത്തൂരാൻ അയ്യാത്ത രപട്ടര ഹജ്ജിബൊധിപ്പിക്കുകയും അനെഷണം നടത്തിയതിൽ ആക്ഷെപംശരിയാണന്ന കാണുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

അതിനാൽ അയ്യാത്തരപട്ടരുടെ ആക്ഷെപം അനുസരിച്ച ടി ഭൂമിയുടെ ജമമാറന്നതിൽ ഇപ്പഴത്തെപട്ടയദാരായ ഹരിഹരൻ പട്ടക്കൊ മറവല്ലവക്കുമൊ ആക്ഷെപമുണ്ടങ്കിൽ ൦രം നൊട്ടീസ്സിലെ തിയ്യതി മുതൽ മൂന്ന മാസത്തിന്നകം തെളിവസഹിതം ൦രം ആപ്പീസ്സിൽ ബൊധിപ്പിക്കണ്ടതാണന്നും അവുധികഴിഞ്ഞ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ആക്ഷെപം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതല്ലന്നും ഇതിനാൽ അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന ഫ ൦ വ൪ ചിങ്ങം ൨൮-൦നു-

സി. എസ്സ്. രാമലിംഗവാദ്ധ്യാർ,
താസിൽദാർ.

പരസ്യം

൧ ൦-൦ നമ്പ്ര കൊണ്ടാഴിവില്ലെജിൽ സ൪വ്വെ നമ്പ൪ ഫ/൪-൦ നമ്പ്ര ഭൂമി പട്ടയക്കാരനായ കൊണ്ടാഴിവില്ലെജിൽ വടക്കെപ്പാറമെൽ പിച്ച നാരായണൻ നായരൊട ചെലക്കര രജിസ്ട്രാപ്പീസ്സിൽ ഫ ൦ വ൪ ൽ നമ്പ-൦ നമ്പ്ര തീറാധാരപ്രകാരം വാങ്ങികൈവശം കിട്ടിരിക്കകൊണ്ട ടി ഭൂമിയുടെ ജമത്തിന്റെ പെരിൽ മാറികിട്ടണ്ടതാണന്നും തീറകാരനായ നാരായണൻ നായര ദെശന്തരം പൊയിരിക്കകൊണ്ട ജമമാറഹരജിയിൽ ചെന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്തതാണന്നും കൊണ്ടാഴിവില്ലെജിൽ വടക്കെപ്പാറമെൽ പിച്ചുമകൻ ചിത എന്നസ്സീ ഹരജിബൊധിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

മെൽ പറഞ്ഞതീറാധാരം അനുസരിച്ച ജമമാറാം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്ന വല്ലവക്കും ആക്ഷെപമുണ്ടങ്കിൽ ഈപരസ്യത്തിലെ തിയ്യതി മുതൽ മൂന്നമാസത്തിന്നകം ബൊധിപ്പിക്കെണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

എന്ന ഫ ൦ വ൪ ചിങ്ങം ൨൮നു- തലപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്കാപ്പീസ്സ വടക്കാഞ്ചെരി.

സി. എസ്സ്. പത്മനാഭയ്യർ,
താസിൽദാക്കവെണ്ടി

തലപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നും എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പരസ്യപ്പെട്ടത്തുന്നത എന്തെന്നാൽ.

താഴെ പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരംപറയുന്ന വഹകളുടെ പട്ടയം തന്റെപെരിൽ കിട്ടണ്ടതാണെന്ന ആക്ഷെപിച്ച ചൊവന്നൂർ വില്ലെജിൽ കുറുപ്പുറത്ത രാമുണ്ണിനായര ഹർജി ബൊധിപ്പിക്കുകയും ആക്ഷെപത്തിന്ന അടിസ്ഥാനമായ രിക്കാട്ടുകൊ ഹാജരാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഹർജിക്കാരന്റെ ആക്ഷെപമനുസരിച്ച ജമമാറം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഇപ്പൊഴത്തെ പട്ടെദാർ മാക്കൊ മറവല്ലവക്കുമൊ ആക്ഷെപമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ പരസ്യത്തിലെ തിയ്യതി മുതൽ നാലാസത്തിനകം തെളിവു സഹിതം ബൊധിപ്പിക്കണ്ടതാണെന്നും അവുധിക്കകം ആക്ഷെപിക്കാഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നാടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ആക്ഷെപം സ്വീകരിക്കാതെ ജമമാറം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണെന്നും ഇതിൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

നമ്പ്ര	വില്ലെജ നമ്പരും പെരും	സർവ്വെനമ്പ്രും സബ്ഡിവിഷനും നമ്പ്രും	അവകാശം	വിസ്തീർണ്ണം		കരം			പട്ടയക്കാരന്റെപെര.	റിമാർക്ക്
		755 1		...	40	....	7	5	132 കൊള്ളന്നൂർ പൈലി താരു	
	18	2		...	06	...	...	2	ടി	
	ചൊവ്വന്നൂർ	757		1	00	1	10	8	81 കൊള്ളന്നൂര കുരിയത വാവണ്ണി	
		2		...	20	...	...	5	ടി	
		1234 1	കുടിയാൻ	....	21	...	...	8	1 ചിറളയത്ത അയന്നി കുറുവിൽ മൂപ്പാ	
		2		...	23	...	....	8	യ കുഞ്ഞുണ്ണി കുഞ്ഞൻ രാജാവ.	
		1353 1		1	37	1	8	2	12 തലക്കൊട്ട കരപായി ചാക്കുണ്ണി	

തലപ്പിള്ളി താലൂക്കാപ്പീസ്സ വടക്കാഞ്ചെരി,
ഫ ൦ വ൪ ചിങ്ങം ൨൮-നു-

സി. എസ്സ്. പത്മനാഭയ്യർ,
താസിൽദാക്കവെണ്ടി.

Printed at the Cochin Government Press.